THE DIGVIJAY
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
1948—Highlights

New Business Received	Rs. 37,43,500
Business Paid-for	Rs. 33,15,000
Total Assets exceed	Rs. 14,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 6,50,000

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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 301 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

"NOT EULOGISING BUT ....."
Since last 6 months I am using RAMTIRTHA BRAHMI Oil (Special No. 1) prepared by Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. I have nothing to say against it. I am not eulogising but I do not hesitate to praise this oil. Till date I have never used such Bramhi Oil. I don't know whether I will get in future any superior to it.
Your oil does not require propaganda. One who has used this oil will never think of using any other. For, this oil cools one's brain, ensures sound sleep, improves eyesight and removes complaints for ear trouble. Finally, I can say without any hesitation that I hold very high opinion for RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL (Special No. 1)
GOVINDBHAI RAMBHAI DESAI (Nadiadwala)

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALL-SIDED MOVE TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM

Raising Of Capital Fund Suggested

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

NANDA CALLS FOR ENLISTING WORKERS' HELP

BOMBAY, Monday.

"NO single agency can adequately make up the housing shortage in relation to the needs in industrial cities. It is a task for all to contribute their quota. It is for this purpose that help, advice and action from all sectors of the community should be harnessed in a co-operative endeavour," observed Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, inaugurating a meeting of the Provincial Housing Advisory Committee at the Secretariat this morning.

To solve the problem of industrial housing, Mr. Nanda suggested the raising of a capital fund to which the employer, the employee and the Government should contribute. "In the face of dangers that lurk behind any failure to solve this important problem satisfactorily, the effort must be all-sided with the spirit of 'all for one and one for all', he said.

The Minister said: "To meet the serious shortage of housing accommodation in the industrial towns of this Province, the Bombay Government embarked upon a housing programme in 1947 and set up an Housing Organisation. A target of 1,25,000 tenements for five years was proposed, out of which the Government accepted for direct construction a calendar of one, two, three, four and five thousand tenements in five successive years. Assistance was offered to outside agencies, namely, employers local bodies, co-operative housing societies and private builders. Co-operative societies have implemented a certain share in building houses but the general achievement of other sources did not fulfil expectations. The Government, therefore, accelerated its own direct construction with the funds at its disposal and set up a Statutory Housing Board for speeding up execution in a business-like way.

Until type designs, research, co-operative enterprise, Building materials, etc.

"As against one, two and three thousand tenements offered to be undertaken for direct construction, the Government started 1,722, 1,720 and 4,544 tenements in the first three years. Of these, 5,100 tenements are completed and the remaining would be completed in another six months. Furthermore, Government re-conditioned military hutments numbering 1,432. Thus, the target of nearly 9,418 tenements would be completed in years.

"As regards assistance to co-operative societies, nearly 1,098 acres of land is or is being acquired and granted to 48 societies. Likewise, an amount of Rs. 72,87,928 has been sanctioned as loans to 17 co-operative societies for the construction of 1,076 tenements. Altogether, the direct construction undertaken together with land acquisition charges would cost 5 1|2 crores rupees and one crore of rupees have been provided for loans to co-operative societies. Private building activity is now gaining momentum; in the City of Bombay, for instance, it seems to have contributed 629, tenements in 1947 and 1,949 in 1948.

HOUSES FOR REFUGEES

"The Government is attending to the housing of displaced persons in the Rehabilitation Department. Townships at Kalyan and near Ahmedabad and colonies at Chembur, Mulund, Pimpri, Welavdi and Baroda are projected. The requisite land has been acquired in practically all these cases, and a total of 2,750 tenements nearly completed. A further 2,000 tenements have been started and will be completed by June, 1950. The work is being executed through the Housing Board.

"'After completing the programme already laid out by the Government, the Housing Board, it seems, would be able to handle a further programme of Rs. 6 1|2 crores worth of works during 1950-51. The housing organisation is geared up sufficiently for

(Continued on page 8 col. 6)

Secret Moves On The Other Side

KASHMIR WARNED

SRINAGAR, Dec. 19 (PTI).

MR. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Hamdani, President of the Srinagar District National Conference Committee, warned the people of Kashmir thot "feverish military preparations are going on on the other side of the cease-fire line."

"This," he said, "amply proves that Pakistan is only marking time to make yet another bid to enslave Kashmir."

He exhorted the workers to concentrate their efforts on strengthening their organization and to be able to "hurl back the enemy once again if it dared to implement its foul designs."

8 Killed In Air Crash

PARIS, Dec. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Four passengers and the crew of four were killed when a Belgian air liner crashed into a house at Aulnay-Sus-Bois, soon after leaving Le Bourget airport for Brussels. A corner of the house was smashed but the two occupants were unhurt.

45 Arrests In Calcutta Incidents

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19, (PTI): Forty-five persons were arrested today in connection with the disturbances in Serampore, (Hooghly) Belgharia and Bhatpara (24 Parganas) yesterday, arising out of Communist-sponsored meetings and processions.

Two police officers had been stabbed and their firearm snatched by some persons in Serampore, while rowdies had attacked a police outpost at Bhatpara. In Belgharia, one I.N.T.U.C. leader was alleged to have been stabbed to death by members of a rival organisation.

KARNATAK M. L. A. S' RESIGNATIONS

Congress Executive Likely To Disapprove Move

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI):

THE Congress Working Committee at its meeting tomorrow morning, is expected to express disapproval of the move for resignations from Legislatures initiated by the Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. According to informed quarters, actually no resignations had had been tendered and only permission to resign been sought.

It is further pointed out that the resolution of the Council recommending resignations was 'ultra vires' in as much as the general body of the K.P.C.C. had voted against such a move at its meeting early in November held at Davangere in Mysore State.

According to these quarters, the move for resignations is intended to put pressure on the Centre and this will be resisted by urging those who favoured such a step to retrace their steps or alternatively according them the permission sought for such resignations.

One of the main difficulties in giving effect to the suggestion for the formation of the Karnataka Province is said to be the absence of an agreement between the K.P.C.C. and the Mysore Government on this question. The JVP report envisaged the creation of linguistic provinces only where there was agreement between the parties concerned. There was such an agreement in regard to Andhra.

The Congress High Command's views might be summed up as follows:

Faced with numerous problems the Government of India are not in a position to undertake the creation of linguistic provinces at the present juncture. In any case, this is not considered to be a priority problem. The position of Karnatak is complicated by the absence of agreement among the various units whose fusion is sought to be brought about.

The Congress Central Parlimentary Board held a brief session this evening at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and discussed organisational matters and laid down the procedure for the selection of candidates to the Indian Parliament from the Travancore-Cochin Union and Mysore State. It was decided that the local parliamentary boards in these States in consultation with their respective parties in Legislature should make the selections.

Those who attended the meeting included the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Kala Venkatarao, General Secretary, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Nijalingappa and Mr. Shankerrao Deo.

A GIFT OF BLOOD

Young Volunteers from the National Cadet Corps donating blood at the Blood Transfusion Department of the Armed Forces Medical College at Poona. Lt. Gen. K. M. Master, D.G.A.F.M.S. is watching the operation.

NEHRU SEEKS SUPPORT FOR HINDU CODE BILL

Measure To Be Considered In Spirit Of Accommodation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI):

PARLIAMENT today passed by an overwhelming majority the Law Minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's motion that the Hindu Code Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. Only eleven voted against.

A crowded House and a packed gallery heard Prime Minister Nehru declare that while Government stood committed to the broad approach of the Bill as a whole, they were prepared to consider every clause in a spirit of accommodation. They desired as large a measure of support as possible and to secure this, they would informally consult members of the old Select Committee, members of the House who were interested and even others outside the House.

While keeping in view the fact that the House was a democratic Assembly the Prime Minister said, it was not good enough for the Government and the House merely to be led. "We have to give the lead, but in giving the lead we have always to carry others with us."

He hoped that the Bill as it emerged after the informal consultations would have the support of a very great majority in the House and outside.

Speaker Mavlankar made it clear that while ordinarily the House would be committed to the principle of a Bill even when it agreed to reference to a Select Committee on a Bill like the Hindu Code the only principle accepted by the House was that it was desirable to codify Hindu Law. "Every other provision is open for discussion alteration and change."

Mr. Nazimudding Ahmed secured only five supporters for his amendment that the Bill should be recommended to the Select Committee.

INCONSISTENCY

Replying to the debate after the House had accepted a closure motion Dr. Ambedkar said that portions of Hindu law as it stood today were inconsitent with Article 15 of the new Constitution which prohibited the State from practising discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Hindu law at present discriminated between a "sudra" and a brahmin and between a man and woman. There were also different codes in different parts of the country.

He was sure that after January 26, 1950, when the new Constitution came into force, these portions would be declared void by courts.

Instead of exposing Hindu law to the danger of being declared bad bit by bit by the judiciary it was better that Parliament itself undertook the task of codifying it and reforming the law so as to make it consistent with Article 15.

Analysing the result of the debate, Dr. Ambedkar said that only the provisions regarding marriage intestate succession and joint family had been opposed by the opponents. But in view of the statement of the Prime Minister, he did not want to enter into any controversy.

He welcomed the suggestions made by the Prime Minister and assured the House that he would give them "fullest trial."

The House passed the Bill to provide for the recovery and rescue of abducted persons with an amendment by Mrs. G. Durgabai restricting the life of the enactment to two years. It also passed a minor bill to amend the Inland Steamer Vessels Act.

Discussion on the Bill further to amend the Cine-matograph Act had not concluded when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

(DETAILS ON PAGE—5)

Kaur For Indonesia

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI): Parliament today cheered an announcement by Prime Minister Nehru that "the Government of India are deputing Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to represent India at the inauguration of the United States of Indonesia".

Pandit Nehru made the announcement in reply to a short notice question by Mr. Hossain Imam.

FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT?

Li Tsung-jen, acting President of Nationalist China and Mrs. Jen are shown arriving at La Guardia airport, New York. At President Li's right (hat in hand) is Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. President Li explained that he was in the U.S. for medical treatment.

SUGAR: 300,000 TONS HAVE VANISHED

Figures That Shed Light On The Racket

SAKSENA'S PAMPHLET DEBUNKS SYNDICATE'S CLAIMS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (PTI).

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA, M.C.A., and President of the United Provinces and Bihar Chini Mill Mazdoor Federation, today circulated to all members of Parliament a 49-page booklet entitled "Case for a Judicial Public Enquiry into the Present Sugar Racket."

The booklet has been issued in preparation for the forthcoming debate on the sugar situation in the Parliament.

Supporting his demand for a judicial enquiry, Prof. Saksena says: "There is no real sugar shortage in the country. In 1948-49, there was actual production of over ten lakh tons of sugar besides one and quarter lakh tons of "Khandsari." Then there was a carry-over 2,36,000 tons of sugar from last year's production, making a total of nearly 13.61 lakh tons for 1948-49.

"The figures for consumption of sugar for the previous years show that the maximum consumption for undivided India was 13.78 lakhs in 1940-41. The average consumption for the last ten years in undivided India was ten to eleven lakhs. Pakistan's average consumption was 2,85,000 tons and hence the average consumption in the areas which now form the Indian Union was nine to ten lakh tons.

CONSUMPTION

"The peak consumption in 1940-41 was when sugar sold at rupees nine and annas six per maund. In 1948-49 the prices ranged between rupees 30 and rupees 100 and in some cases in Bombay and Calcutta even as high as rupees 250 a maund.

"Taking the peak consumption in undivided India minus the figures for Pakistan, consumption in the Indian Union last year could not have been above ten lakh maunds, which meant that not only was there no shortage but on the basis of the stocks, there should have been a surplus of three lakh tons.

"In fact until May 1949, the Sugar Syndicate and sugar industrialists themselves had contended that there would be a surplus of three lakh tons and hence they would have to export the surplus sugar. In order to enable them to compete in the foreign markets, the Government permitted a four-anna export surplus per maund. The sugar industrialists charged this amount from December 16 1948 to September 1, 1949, and realised from the public about rupees seventy-five lakhs.

NO SHORTAGE

"The fact that there was no shortage last year was also borne out by the fact that consumption of sugar in India in 1947-48 was only 9,96,000 tons. In that year the prices ranged from rupees thirty to thirty-five a maund.

"All this shows that when the "crisis" was "created" in July 1949, there was a surplus stock of three lakh tons of sugar.

"What happened to this surplus of three lakh tons? It went into the black market. The Sugar Syndicate," he says, "allowed sugar to be sent out into the market without its being sold. Manufacturers themselves had their bogus agents through whom they effected sales in the blackmarket."

NO PROFITS?

It has been contended, says Prof. Saksena, that the industry has made no profits. But the published balance sheets in the Investors' Year Book show that 28 factories with a paid-up

(Continued on page 8 col. 7)

ANOTHER COUP IN SYRIA

Hinnawi Seized

DAMASCUS, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Syrian Army at dawn today sealed Damascus from the outside world and effected the third military coup d'etat in the country in nine months. Troops, led by Colonel Abid Shiskhikli, member of the staff of the Arab Liberation Army, arrested Sami Hinnawi, Syrian Chief of Staff, who overthrew the Husni Zaim regime on August 14.

His brother-in-law, Assad Talass, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was taken with him. Later, Colonel Shiskhikli broadcast from the Syrian capital declaring they were arrested because they plotted with foreign powers against the security of the army, the nation and the Republican regime.

The army struck swiftly, surrounding the airfield, entering Government buildings and the army headquarters and closing the streets. An exchange of fire heard in the early morning suggested that Hinnawi's guards offered resistance.

More Planes, Guns For Goa

MARMAGOA, Dec. 19 (P.T.I).

THE Portuguese Garrison in Goa has been reinforced in recent weeks, it was learned here today. Details of the new reinforcements which have arrived from Portugal, are not available but they are understood to include three Air Force planes and some anti-aircraft guns.

The newspapers in Goa are gravely concerned over the strict censorship exercised by the Portuguese authorities. It is stated that the censors take objection to publication of news about the Indian Union and its leaders.

On the anniversary of Sardar Patel's birthday, the Goa newspapers were unable to print the Sardar's picture or to publish an outline of his career.

Conference On Sugar

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Premier of U. P. and Food Ministers of C. P. and Berar, Bihar, U. P., East Punjab, West Bengal, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and representatives of Assam, Bombay and Madras Governments met the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Food and Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister of the Central Government today at the residence of the Deputy Prime Minister to discuss matters relating to sugar.

The representatives present described the present position in regard to sugar in their respective areas from the point of view of demand, price levels and production and made various suggestions based on their experience. The various estimates of production for the new year were also mentioned. Among the steps to be taken for increasing production, was remission of cane cess for the extra production in the ensuing year.

KMT Massacres 500 Chinese

LONDON, Dec. 19 (UPI).

More than 500 political prisoners, including noted scientists and intellectuals, many students, journalists, and writers have been massacred by the Kuomintang officials at the "Sino-American Co-operation Organisation" camp three days before their flight, says a report from Chunking today.

Among those murdered was General Yang Chu-Cheng, who took part in the arrest of Chiang Kai-shek in 1936 to make him resist the Japanese. General Yang's body and the mutilated body of his twenty-year-old son were unearthed in a garden near the camp, the report added.

Kunming Retaken?

TAIPEH (Formosa), Dec. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Recapture of Kunming, in Yunan province, was claimed by Chinese Nationalist Government today on the basis of an air force reconnaissance report.

The city was retaken from "detectionist" forces within three and a half hours from the opening of an air-supported attack, the report said.

Nationalist troops were in complete occupation of the city by 4-30 p.m. (local time.)

French Indo-China

SAIGON, Dec. 19. (PTI): The Vietnam Government of ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam will on December 30 formally take over power in French Indo-China along whose north-eastern border Chinese Communist troops are now reported grouped.

The joint Franco+Vietnam Commission announced the transfer here today, according to the Agence France Presse.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Read....."Cricket Thrills" by Gulamali Habib, contains beautiful pictures, articles cartoons. Price -|8|- annas only. Available everywhere or from Publishers: Streamline Agency, 195, Hornoy Rd., Bombay. (1451)

1950, I.A.S., P.C.S., I.S.W., Military Wing, Assists Grade and other Competitive Exams. made easy. Read "Careers and Courses". Write 94-Baird Road, New Delhi. 6587

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Fruito-sol Drives Away Indigestion, Constipation. Avoids Scurvey, Rickets, Beri-Beri. Purifies Blood, Invigorates body. Stockists wanted immediately. Apply: Mail — India, Bombay 19. —(1452)

AGENTS WANTED

The Premier Life and General Insurance Co, Ltd., Madras, declaring handsome bonus to its Life Policyholders and offering Accident and Permanent Disability Benefits without payment of any extra premium invites applications from respectable persons for Chief Agency in unrepresented areas on most lucrative and attractive terms. (6630 A)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Landlords have only one opportunity in a year to get rateable values of their properties reduced to pay lesser Municipal Taxes. Write Taxation Relief & General Agencies (Regd.), Examiner Building, Fort, Bombay. (1438)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

THE ROLL OF DELEGATES of Registered Trade Unions, which will remain in force for 12 months commencing from the 20th December 1949, is now ready, and copies of the same are available for sale during Office hours at the Election and Town Duty Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort at Rupee one per copy.

B. K. PATEL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 12th December, 1949.

(6665)

TENDERS FOR PRINTING

THE SERVICES of a fully equipped and efficient printing press with stereos and block making departments are required for the printing of "The Indian Listener", the English programme journal of All India Radio on contract for an initial period of three years. The contract may be extended for a period of 2 years if so desired by Government. Only printing firms or presses possessing the requisite experience, financial resources, up-to-date equipment and capacity to handle this work easily, need apply.

Intending tenderers will be required to tender for the work in the prescribed tender form which together with a copy of 'Conditions of Contract' can be had from the Director-General, All India Radio, Broadcasting House, New Delhi, on payment of Rupee One per tender form by Money Order. Tenderers will be required to deposit with each tender Rs. 1,000/- as earnest money in the manner prescribed.

The last date for the receipt of tenders in the prescribed form is 19-1-1950, 3 p.m.

C. N. SEN
for DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
All India Radio.
NEW DELHI.

6654

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS in B-2 (Item Rate) form are invited for the supply of steel casement windows for the work of constructing Building for the Medical College at Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 2,28,-830/- approximately and will be received by the Executive Engineer, Building Projects Division, Poona in his office upto 3-00 p.m. on Thursday the 5th January 1950, and will be opened on the same day. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,288/- should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or nearest Government Treasury and the receipt chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate or Banker's certificate of the contractors financial stability without which the tender will not be accepted.

Blank tender forms can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10/- per copy from the office of the above named officer during the office hours on all working days from 20th December to 3rd January 1950.

Acceptance of the tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, Poona who reserves the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

Details of plans and estimates or any other particulars could be had at the office.

L. W. KALE
Executive Engineer,
Building Projects Division
Central Offices,
Poona No. 1,
Dated 16th Dec. 1949.

(6666)

G.I.P. RAILWAY — TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites sealed tenders for the purchase of old and unserviceable stores available at 'General' Stores Depot, of this Railway at Lower Parel. Forms obtainable from his Office at Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay. 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 19th January 1950 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

(6663)

NOTICE

1. Quotations are invited for 20 NO: Centrifugal Electrical Pumping sets capable of pumping 45 to 50 thousand Gallons of water per hour against total manometric head of 30-35 ft., and capable of drawing water with an over-all suction upto 22 ft. Electrical motor should be suitable for 400 Volt, 50 Cycle A. C. Supply.
2. 20 NO: Bore hole type turbine pumps or any similar type Deep well pumps Capable of pumping 45-50 thousand gallons per hour against an over-all head of 30-45 ft.
3. Total number is likely to be increased depending upon the suitability of the pumping sets offered.
4. Quotations should be accompanied with detailed specifications of Pumps and motors offered, catalogues, performance curves, designed and stipulated efficiency, and conditions of delivery, etc.
5. Quotations should be submitted to the undersigned and should reach not later than 15th January. Any further information can be had from the office of the undersigned during the working hours.

(Sd.-) A. R. TALWAR
Executive Engineer,
9 Upper Bela Road.
Tubewell Division, Delhi.
T.C.

(6668)

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO. LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY the 10th January, 1950, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June 1949.
2. To declare dividend on preference shares of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of (1) Mr. N. M. Ramjee (2) Mr. Moolji Dayal who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1950 to TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1950, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
P. C. JHALA
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 27th October 1949

The Dividend on Preference Shares, if sanctioned will be paid on and after the 1st February 1950 to those Shareholders whose names stand in the books of the Company on the 4th January 1950 at the Registered Office of the Company between 12 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and 12 to 2 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays.

(6662)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1950-1951.

NOTICE

AS REQUIRED by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Notice is hereby given, that the Ward Assessment Books for the year 1950-51 have been completed, as far as practicable, as required by Section 156 of the act, and that they will be available for inspection at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, BETWEEN 20TH DECEMBER, 1949 AND 14TH JANUARY 1950.

Notice is hereby further given under Section 162 (1) of the Act that Complaints against the rateable values entered in the said books will be received in the Municipal Commissioner's Office UPTO 14TH JANUARY, 1950. Such complaints must be made IN WRITING by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised by them under a Power of Attorney. As required by section 163 (2) of the Act, THE COMPLAINTS SHOULD SET FORTH BRIEFLY, BUT FULLY, THE GROUNDS ON WHICH THE VALUATION IS COMPLAINED AGAINST, and be accompanied by a statement showing the rents, floor by floor. Complaints, which do not fulfil these conditions, will not be considered.

The Municipality will not hold itself responsible for the non-receipt of any complaints, UNLESS THE PARTIES COMPLAINING PRODUCE PROPER ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM THE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED. If any rate-payer forwards such complaint by post, he will be doing so at his own risk.

B. K. PATEL.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1949.

(6664)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS

M/s. GANDHI & CO. will, under instructions from G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 4-1-50 at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at G.I.P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office, the unclaimed goods including: Bags of G. N. Seeds, Cotton Seeds, Castor Seed, Hirda, Cotton, Bidi Leaves, Brooms, Slates, Catachue, Tea Shoes, Chapals, H.H. Effect, Cycle Parts, Elec. Goods, E.I. Casks, Etc.
TERMS— 50 p.c. cash deposit and delivery on or before 14-1-50.
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FORECAST ABOUT 1 9 5 0

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra, detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things, profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

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RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

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Jaykay WOOLLEN FABRICS

THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS LTD., BOMBAY.

Sarvodaya Kala Mandir

VARIETY SHOW HELD

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Sarvodaya Kala Mandir is a cultural organisation set up with a view to spreading the message of the Father of the Nation, which is known as 'Sarvodaya.' The philosophy of Sarvodaya is based on love and universal brotherhood, and this cultural organisation is charged with the task of imbibing the masses of the country with these preachings. This cultural organisation is particularly prepared in view of the needs of the largest number of the people who come from the villages.

It is only through the spread of the Sarvodaya ideals, that we can save our civilisation", said Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., and Mayor of Bombay, presiding over the Variety Entertainment Programme arranged by the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, on Friday evening.

The programme which included poetic sequences and physical demonstrations was well attended.

EDUCATE PEOPLE IN HYGIENE

Governor's Plea To Medical Profession

BOMBAY, Monday.

A continuous supervision of the individual from the pre-natal stage through infancy, childhood, adolescence, adult life and old age, both from the point of view of preventive care and of proper remedial treatment when such care fails, was becoming recognised as a fundamental function of the State, observed His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Raja Maharaj Singh, in his opening address at the second anuual conference of the Association of Otolaryngologists of India, at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay this morning.

His Excellency hoped that physicians and surgeons could also play a useful part in educating public opinion in hygienic ways of living, for instance, through lectures with pictorial aids and by organising periodical health exhibitions.

SPECIALISATION

"Specialisation has its advantages and can be compared to a division of labour in industry. Concentration on one aspect or branch of a science undoubtedly leads to the mastering of its miutiae and prevents diffusion of effort. Intensive research is fostered by specialisation.

"At the same time, it seems to me that over-specialisation has its disadvantages and even risks. It leads to some extent to lack of balance and proportion and inadequate integration with interconnected problems and branches of learning. There is danger that the specialist may develop a one-track mind and thereby become indifferent or even blind to the intimate interdependence of the different parts of the body. Such disadvantages can be avoided or at least minimized by making the process of training for the specialist based on a firm foundation of knowledge and medicine as a whole.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR TELEPHONES

Premium-Charging Plan Deplored

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The proposal to charge premiums for telephones is impractical and highly objectionable. The Government should appoint a special committee to examine the records of the telephone department, with powers to adduce evidence before them and report on all "out-of-turn" telephone connections given by the deparment in the past and the various grievances of the public in general and the existing telephone subscribers in particular," observes the Bombay Telephone Association, in the course of a letter and telegram addressed to the Minister for Communications and the Minister for Finance New Delhi.

Commending the American system where necessary licences to run telephone concerns are issued to more than one company, the Association points out: "In U. S. A. each side of the roads is divided between the companies; thus, the public demand for the telephone is not only met, but on account of competition, the charges are low for the high standard of service the subscribers receive If the Government financial conditions do not permit capital expenditure, the best remedy is to follow the method adopted in America.'

DISCONNECTIONS

The Association, while expressing surprise at the fact that very recently existing telephones of offices and factories of Essential industries have been disconnected only on the plea of 'acute shortage' of telephones, regrets that Government had neither given any explanation nor justified their action.

In its telegram to the ministers concerned the Association has urged that the Government should at least allow sufficient opportunities to the public to express their views.

No Export Restriction On Khandsari Molasses

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI): The Government of India have allowed free export of khandsari molasses to all permissible destinations, the Ministry of Commerce announced today.

A press note issued by the Commerce Ministry said: "in pursuance of the policy to liberalise exports, the Government of India have decided to include khandsari molasses in Open General Licence No. 4. Thus, the export of this commodity will be allowed to all permissible destinations without any licensing restrictions."

INDIA'S ECONOMIC POSITION GLOOMY

Panandiker Suggests Remedies

BOMBAY, Monday.

A meeting of the Bombay and District Society of Certified Secretaries was held at the Davar's College of Commerce hall last week when Dr. Panandikar delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Economic policy of the Government of India."

The lecturer said that although Dr. Matthai had painted a very rosy picture of the economic situation in India at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta in his opinion the economic situation in India is still gloomy and sombre.

The lecturer pointed out that the population in India was increasing rapidly every year. The population for example has increased by 10 per cent since the last war i.e. in last ten years at an average rate of 1 percent per year, which means that more persons have to be fed, clothed and sheltered year after year as the rate of increase every year comes to about three and a half million persons. The industrial production has however increased only by ten per cent which is not enough, whereas the agricultural production in spite of the intensive "grow more food" campaign which has cost the Government immensely has actually shown a decline resulting in food shortage alround.

BAD POLICY

With regard to Pakistan, the lecturer pointed out that since the Indian Rupee was devalued, the apparent Exchange rate of 100 Pakistan rupees is 144 Indian Rupees. In spite of this apparent advantageous position to Pakistan, they refuse to buy Goods from India which they contend they can obtain cheaper from other countries. However our Government have been very liberal in connection with the export of coal to Pakistan which is the main item required by Pakistan from India and which they cannot get as cheap and as quick from elsewhere as from India. They however still refuse to take cloth and other commodities which they were importing in pre-devaluations days from India and which they say they can import at cheaper rates from elsewhere.

With regard to the New Constitution of the Government of India, the lecturer pointed out that although the Government had spent a considerable amount in the drafting of a new constitution which took over two years to complete, in his opinion the new constitution is 75 per cent a fair copy of the Government of India Act of 1935. As regards the plea for raising the standard of living of the masses the lecturer also pointed out that the average income per head in India is Rs. 5 per month. This figure is only an average rate and as in every country as well as in India there are a number of wealthy persons with very large incomes not to metion the upper and lower middle classes with fairly good income per head. This apparent average income per head of Rs. 5 per month really means that poor masses in India get much less than even rupees five per month per head.

ADVERSE TRADE

With reference to the adverse trade balance, the lecturer pointed out that in view of the devaluation, exports have been increased by the Government but even this increase is by no means sufficient to fill up the gap though imports have and are likely to fall considerably The policy of the Government of India of decreasing imports will naturally affect the middle and upper classes who depend more on imported consumer goods and it will also result in increased costs to the industries. The lecturer emphasised that although the Finance Minister in his last budget speech definitely promised that prices will go down from May, 1949, we find that the prices have actually increased since then and the devaluation now has increased the inflationary spurt.

The lecturer while referring to our Prime Minister's recent visit to America, remarked that though big and glaring headlines in Newspapers indicated that goodwill and assistance in food, finance and capital will soon be forthcoming as Americans were well disposed towards India, he knew that the Americans were practical and business-minded people and think twice before they take any step. We now find that America has recently shown that it is only prepared to allow American capital to be invested in India provided certain safeguards and guarantees are given which may not be acceptable to the Government of India. Even wheat which it was rumoured at first America will give as a gift then at a concessional rate is now offered at such a high rate due to devaluation of currency that the bargain had to be called off.

With regard to the Income Tax Enquiry Commission, the lecturer pointed out that the policy of the Government of India of converting black money into white money was impracticable as it assumes that the persons who have evaded income tax and have adjusted their account books in support of their case and who have already converted their ill-gotten monies into gold and jewellery are likely to come forward voluntarily for giving up about 40 per cent of same as income tax.

GRIM AND GLOOMY

Thus the lecturer said that the economic situation in India is at present very grim and gloomy. This fact has however now been fully realised by the Government of India and they are now taking such steps which more or less are in the right direction. The lecturer suggested that in his opinion the correct solution would be a bold and firm policy to be laid down to be followed both by the Central and Provincial Governments and once the decision is taken on my matter, it must be carried out.

For this purpose he suggested that a be appointed consisting of not more small co-ordination committee should than six persons with a president of clear correct vision and iron will and not one who is likely to go on sentiments or influenced by ministers or other interested parties. The lecturer also suggested as likely sources for increase of present revenue a re-imposition of the salt tax as its insignificant burden was never felt by any, and the removal of prohibition Policy at least at the moment, which alone would result in increased revenue of about Rupees one hundred crores.

He said that now the time has come when we should forget sentiments and ideology and face the facts from a practical point of view. He also pointed out that although salt tax was removed with a view to benefit the public, the moment this tax was abolished the price of salt went up. There was ample justification for removing this tax for which the Congress fought long and hard because it was imposed by a foreign Government, there cannot be any objection to re-impose it now as it will be done by our own Government to benefit our own people. The lecturer finally pointed out that although he had painted a gloomy picture of the economic situation in India, his object was mainly to awaken the public so that they would not set with complacency in the matter.

Mr. M. M. Killedar Dead

BOMBAY, Sunday (PTI): Mr. M. M. Killedar, ex-M.L.A. (Central), died this morning at Karachi.

Mr. Killedar was connected with the Bombay Corporation for nearly 20 years. He was also a Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay.

The Ziarat ceremony takes place on Tuesday at 9-30 a.m. At Killedar Terrace, Circus Avenue, Bombay.

LIFE SKETCH

Mr. Killedar was quite a prominent figure in the life of the city for a number of years. Elected to the Municipal Corporation at a young age in 1929, he was connected with the Corporation for nearly twenty years. He was also elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 and was later a member of the old Legislative Assembly at Delhi. While he was a member of the Corporation he was once the Chairman of the Schools Committee.

Mr. Killedar was prominently connected with the Milk Trade and was for sometime known as the milk-king of Bombay.

The news of his death was received in the city with great sorrow and a stream of visitors called at his local residence. He was hardly 45 and leaves behind him a large family and a host of friends in business and social circles of the city.

The Ziarat ceremony will be held on Tuesday, December 20, at 9-30 a.m at Killedar Terrace, Ciruss Avenue, Bombay.

50 Convicted For Unlawful Entry Into India

TRANQUBEAR, Dec. 19, (PTI): Fifty persons, including half a dozen women were convicted today by a local Magistrate on the charge of entering Indian Union territory from the adjoining French settlements of Karaikal without valid identity certificates.

The sentences ranged from two to ten days imprisonment in some cases. Some were fined rupees ten each. Some women appeared before the Magistrate with babies in arms.

Illegal Forward Trading Cases

COTTON ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL EXAMINED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. P. G. Aiyer, Assistant Secretary of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., was examined by Mr. N. K. Petigara, Public Prosecutor when the hearing of the case of Mahavir Prasad and Jugal Kishore, partners in the firm of Ramkrishna Haribaksh, was resumed today before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

This is the first of 22 cases filed by the Police for alleged illegal forward trading by certain members of the Association in 1951 cotton.

Mr. Aiyer, explained at length to the Court, how the cotton transactions were carried on and also threw light on various notifications issued by the Government regarding forward cotton trading. He said that the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay wrote to the Association on September 7, asking them what action they proposed to take to prevent forward cotton transactions. After consulting the Board of the Association the Secretary sent a reply to the Government denying the allegation made by them. However, the Association posted a notice warning the members not to indulge in forward trading.

Krishna Biharilal, 'munim' of Ramkrishna Hribaksh was also examined deposed with regard to certain transactions for which account books were produced in Court.

FOODGRAINS BODY IN CITY

Satisfaction Over Quality Supplied

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pandit Lakshmikant Maitra, Chairman of the Foodgrains Investigation Committee, set up by the Government of India, stated today that the committee was keen on reducing food prices and improving the quality of grains supplied through the ration shops.

The Committe has been appointed by the Central Government to enquire into and report on the general administration of food control and rationing in the country and suggest improvements.

Pandit Maitra, who along with the other members of the Committee, inspected several ration shops and foodgrains godowns in the city, expressed satisfaction with the Provincial Government's food administration. He said that the Committee heard little complaint from consumers here about the quality of foodgrains, though there was a demand for increased supply of rice in the cities of Bombay and Poona.

The Committee noted that the foodgrains supplied in the province were generally cleaned before they were issued to ration shops and they did not notice much of deteriorated grains.

The members of the Committee met Mr. Dikarrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, and other food officials of the province at the Secretariat today and brought before their notice the disparity in food prices prevailing in the province, and other anomalies in the pricing policy, and pressed for their removal.

The Civil Supplies Minister pointed out to the Committee that the imported foodgrains were cheaper than the locally procured grains, at the former were subsidised by the Government and sold at cheaper prices. The procurement prices were, therefore, bound to be higher.

The Minister clearly stated that it was impossible to effect any immediate reduction in the price of foodgrains.

Pandit Maitra left for New Delhi by plane tonight, the other members will leave Bombay tomorrow.

SCRUTINISE 100-RUPEE NOTES BEFORE ACCEPTING THEM

BOMBAY, Monday.

If you have any difficulty in the encashment of a 100-rupee note, don't be alarmed. Any rigid scrutiny is not because, of an abundance of forged notes but is necessitated because of clever ruses employed by some crooks to pass off Pakistan and Burma 100-rupee notes by ingeniously deleting their categorisations, viz., (Burma) and (Pakistan), by means of chemical processes.

It is with a view to avoiding the slightest possibility of such notes being passed off as genuine India notes that the authorities have asked for strict vigilance at payment counters of all private and public offices.

On several inquiries made at this office by persons who felt that such spurious notes were in circulation in Bombay, a reporter of this paper approached a high-ranking official of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, for enlightenment on the exact state of affairs in this connection. It was stated by the official that it was not true that there was anything abnormal this year in this respect. Every year, now and again, counterfeit notes were tried to be palmed off at different bank counters. Whenever such a note came into the hands of the Reserve Bank, it was impounded and the matter was referred to the police. The Reserve Bank always issued a circular and alerted the public whenever there was an occasion when in public interest it was considered that such a warning was necessary.

The official stated that India was a very large country with hundreds of millions of population and, a certain amount of counterfeiting was to be expected as was the case all over the world. But, when it assumed really alarming proportions, the Reserve Bank invariably warned the people.

He said that after Burma and Pakistan had severed their connections with India, the currency that was alloted to them was superscribed with the names of those countries, and was not legal tender in India. Some persons in India, who had these notes and wanted to pass them off, resorted to the clever, if dishonest, expedient of removing the names of those countries on the superscriptions, by using chemicals. It was for this reason that all offices now scrutinised 100-rupee notes with extra care before encashment.

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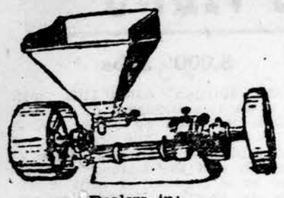

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CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Posh Shud 1, 2006.
Muslim: Safar 29, 1369.
Parsi: Tir 19, 1319.
Sunrise 7-7 a.m., Sunset 6-6 p.m.
Hightide: 00-27, 11-58.
Lowtide 06-36, 18-10.

Today's Engagement

Municipal Standing Committee at 4-10 p.m.

RECEPTION—At the Governor's Pavilion, Brabourne Stadium, to delegates to Conf. of Assn. of Otolaryngologists at 6 p.m.

SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS' UNION: Meeting at office at Congress House, at 6 p.m.

FRIENDS OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES: Meeting on Dec. 24 to 25 at Forbes Sabha Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay, 40.

RATION SHOPS WELL KEPT

Committee's Findings

BOMBAY, Monday (UPI).
The Bombay Government's policy regarding pricing of foodgrains was discussed by the Chairman and members of the Government of India's Food Grains Investigation Committee with Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, the Minister for Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay, at the Secretariat this evening.

This was disclosed by Mr. Laxmikant Maitra, the Chairman of the Committee, in an interview to the UP after their discussions with Bombay's Supplies Minister today.

Mr. Maitra stated that the members of the Committee visited Government godowns of foodgrains and rationshops at random in the city today and found them well kept.

"Little complaint was voiced," Mr. Maitra said, "either by consumers or by their representatives about the quality of the foodgrains supplied. However, there was a demand for increasing the supply of rice in Poona and Bombay. Grains in the province were cleaned before they were supplied, and we did not notice much deterioration in the foodgrains."

PRICE DISCREPANCY

Explaining the Bombay Government's view point regarding the disparity in the prices at which imported food-grains and the procured food-grains were being sold in the province, reference to which was made by the Committee, a spokesman of the Provincial Government said that the disparity was inevitable because the imported food-grains, which were being sold in the cities of the Province were being subsidised by the Centre. This was not done in respect of the food-grains procured from the cultivator of the province, and naturally the grains procured from him which were being sold in the mofussil had to be sold at prices higher than those of the imported foodgrains."

PROPOSAL TO INCREASE RENT UNJUSTIFIED

Resolution In Corporation

BOMBAY, Monday.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was requisitioned today to consider the proposal to recommend to Government that the increase of 25 per cent in the rents of residential premises and 50 per cent in the case of business premises as asked for by the Bombay Provincial Property Owners' Conference be rejected in the interests of the tenant population.

The resolution recommended to the Corporation that the Mayor be requested to make a suitable representation to the Government of Bombay on this issue.

The Special meeting was requisitioned at the instance of Messrs. Dinkar Desai, V. S. Velinkar, M. N. Birje and Y. A. Samant.

Mr. Dinkar Desai moved the resolution.

POINT OF ORDER

Raising a point of order, Mr. Homi Talyarkhan said that the issue could not be raised at this stage as according to the rules of Municipal procedure three months had not elapsed since another resolution allowing an increase in house rents was passed by the House.

The Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil, suggested a way out of the situation arising out of the resolution by an amendment whereby the concluding sentence of the resolution would be deleted and the words 'the increase asked for by the Property Owners should not be allowed' be inserted.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that an increase in rent should not be allowed on premises of which the rental was Rs. 100 or less.

PEOPLE CANNOT AFFORD

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Desai said that in these days of inflation when the high cost of living had hit the middle and lower classes hard, and the spiralling cost of essential commodities made it difficult to make ends meet, any increase in rent would only add to the burden of the masses.

The mover added that tenants constituted an overwhelming majority of the city's population, and Government should not be misled by the propaganda of the landowners, but should reject their demands in toto.

Further discussion on the subject was deferred to the next meeting of the Corporation.

NEEDLESS TALK

Another resolution requesting the Corporation to recommend to Government the necessity of legislation authorising the Mayor to disallow at his discretion any motion on subjects not connected with civic affairs or not coming under the purview of Municipal administration, so as to speed up the proceedings of the House and allow the Corporation more time to complete discussion of resolutions tabled by members.

Consideration of this proposal was deferred for want of time.

No further business was transacted by the House as a mark of respect to Mr. Mohamed Killedar, ex-member of the Corporation who died in Karachi last week-end. Tributes to the deceased were paid by Councillors who had been associated with him in the Corporation. Mr. Killedar, they said, had in the course of his career always placed public service foremost in his plans and had served the citizens with the greatest zeal.

The Pulse Of The City

ODD TRICK: Nobody likes his clothes being soiled by pan-juice and a crook is alleged to have exploited this popular aversion. Kalidas Chaturbhuj, a businessman was carrying a box of ornaments to deposit it in a safety deposit vault when he was accosted by somebody who told him that some one had spat pan juice on his coat. Kalidas Chaturbuhuj stopped, placed the box on the footpath and took out his immaculate white coat to survey the damage. A thorough eximination revealed that nothing was wrong, and Chaturbhuj put his coat back and felt for the precious load left on the pavement. It was not there. So also, was the man who had told him about the pan-juice. The Police were informed and they are making the usual inquiries.

OLD TRICK: A Marwari gentleman alighted at V. T. and was on his way to Kalbadevi. He saw someone pick up something from the road. There were three others with him. One of them approached the Marwari and told him that what he had picked up was a piece of gold which he was willing to dispose of for a cheap price. The Marwari drew five hundred rupees from his purse and handed it over to Akbar Khan, one of the four. A policeman, however, was watching the transaction and his suspicions were aroused. He started asking questions and arrested Akbar Khan and the three others. The accused were ordered to be released on bail, Monday.

SWIMMER DEAD: Death came after a two-month illness to Anant Rao Kale, well-known swimmer and head instructor of the Mafatlal Gagaibhai Swimming Pool, Monday morning.

FALSE CHEQUES: Two men, Deba Britta Ghosh and Krishnakumar Hansraj were arrested by the Princess Street Police late Sunday night for allegedly issuing cheques that were dishonoured. They are reported to have made some purchases of electrical goods worth Rs. 2,650 for which they issued a cheque, which however was returned by the bank on which it was drawn.

COLLECTOR CHEATED: On a charge of cheating the Collector of Bombay by making false representations, one Sanjiva Govind Karera was arrested by the City Police. It is alleged that the accused obtained a licence from the Collector for running a simple crossword competition, but it appears that the licence was used for a different purpose. The accused is also charged with issuing cash vouchars for Rs. 1-2-0 each. Over and above this, the accused made it appear that he was the Secretary of one Canara Fisheries Society, which does not actually exist.

REVOLVER SEIZED: A routine search of railway passenger for checking food smuggling led to the discovery of a loaded revolver with a passenger. The Railway Police said that a first class passenger travelling by a Poona train was robbed of a revolver recently. It was found out later that the loaded revolver belonged to the Poona passenger

WEEK-END CRIME: Property amounting to Rs 20,000 in all was stolen during the week-end, police reported in the courts Monday. A jeweller living at Champagalli reported to the Princess Street Police that the pearls which he had left (locked up in a glass case) in the terrace for exposure to the sun were missing. The Dongri Police station heard a complaint that dyestuffs worth Rs. 8,000 were removed from a godown on Jail Road. It was stated that some persons came in a motor lorry and opened the godown with a duplicate key. Three other cases of house-breaking, involving cash jewellery and cloth valued at Rs. 6,000 were also reported.

A HOAX: Seven idlemen stood before a window at the CCI which had been closed as all the tickets were sold out. But their purpose was not to buy tickets, but to see how far the gullible but cricket-mad Bombaymen will go. And they succeeded in getting quite a thousand queuing up patiently for the tickets which of course, never came. It took some time before the joke was discovered, but how the crowd took it is not recorded.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE

The industrial dispute between the Malleable Iron and Steel Casting Company Limited, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. I. G. Thakore.

BRITAIN'S FOOD PROBLEMS

Costly Schemes To Meet Cut-Off Supplies

BOMBAY, Monday.
The stoppage of supplies of groundnuts and oils from India, and beans from Manchuria, had compelled Great Britain to indulge in expensive schemes of producing groundnuts in Africa, Prof. A. W. Ashby, Director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, said here this afternoon.

During the war period, Prof. Ashby said, Great Britain was forced to reduce her imports of human foods and animal feeding stuffs from the pre-war fgures of 22 million tons to 11 million tons a year. She increased her own production of fooodstuffs by 25 cent during the six years of war, and the output was now 30 per cent over the 1939 figure.

The United Kingdom was now forced to pay for foodstuffs by actual exports of commodities. Amongst her economic problems was the one of paying for foodstuffs and for the raw materials like wool, cotton, and rubber, as well as some materials that are necessary for the maintenance of her industrial output.

Prof. Ashby said Great Britain was still interested in world food supplies and prices. She was particularly interested in supplies of vegetables, fats, and oils of the higher qualities.

The fat shortage was probably the one most keenly felt by the consuming population, and that shortage seemed likely to remain for a considerable period.

TODAY'S RADIO

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m., 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujerati—9-45 a.m., 1 p.m., 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m., 6-10, 9-15; Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45 p.m., Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m.; Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15; Telugu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-35 Physical education, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 N. Mazumdar, bhajan, 8-15 G. Mohite, Lalit, 10-25 Test commentary, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari, 12-50 N. Muzumdar, G. bhajan, 1-40 musical interlude, 1-50 Test commentary, 4-0 Test commentary, 5-5 Seetabai Chitale, kafi, 5-20 S. B. Panshikar, bhimpalas, 6-10 Amritlal, G. bhajans, 6-20 G. Mohite, kamod, 7-10 locals, 7-20 S. Chitale, mishra mand, 7-30 B. A. Charankar, bhoop, 7-45 For industrial workers, 9-15 N. Muzumdar bhajan, 9-30 Film songs, 9-45 E. Bhavnani, city events review. 10-0 L. G. Clarke, posing 20 questions, 10-30 Waltz time.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. G. Kharadkar, violin, 8-45 B. K. Bhidebuva, M. songs, 1-0 p.m. B. K. Bhidebuva, abhang, 1-10 Bhav Nirzar, 5-0 Hindi by radio, 5-30 Children's programme, 6-0 Kannad bhajan, 6-20 For rural listeners, 7-30 Commercial news, 8-15 S. B. Panshikar, violin, 8-30 B. Bedekar, talk on Marathi books, 8-45 S. B. Panshikar, violin, 9-0 B. A. Charankar, Hameer, 10-30 G. Mohite, khyal vilambit.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Vandana, 7-40 Physical education, 8-15 Music education, 8-30 Prabhat Sangeet, 5-30 p.m. R. K. Quibali, sarangi, 5-40 Film fare and variety, 6-10 Hindi education, 6-30 For rural workers, 7-0 Geets, 7-15 C. Shetye, violin, 7-30 M. Choksi, geet, bhajan, 7-45 P. Munshi on 'Samay Sathe'. 8-0 K. L. Saigal. 8-10 Locals, 8-30 As in Ahmedabad, 9-15 L. G. Bhagwat's drama (G) 'Aajacha sansar', 9-45 Vadya Jankar.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Vadya jankar, 7-40 Physical education, 7-45 A. K. Khan, mian ki todi, 8-30 M. Khare, bhajan, 6-10 Hindi education, 6-30 For industrial workers, 7-0 Madhuri Khare, pad, 7-15 As in Baroda, 7-30 Vividhata, 7-45 Munshi on "Samay Sathe", 8-0 Violin, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 A. Q. Khan, basant, 9-15 Asha-Nirasha, 9-45 Madhuri Khare, bhajan.

B. B. C.

B.B.C. News Schedule and Metre Bands: 6-30 a.m.—31 and 41: 8-30—31 and 41; 9-30—31; 11-30—19 and 25; 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 16; 6-30—13 and 16; 9-30—19 and 31.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:

6-45 a.m. Science Review, 7 Kathleen Long, (piano). 7-30 Paul Temple and the Madison Mystery. 8 Michael Krein Saxophone Quartet. 8-15 Commonwealth Survey. 8-45 Journey into Melody. 10 The Regent Orchestra. 11 Sports Review. 11-15 Listeners' Choice. 11-45 United Nations Reports. 12 Dance Music. 12-45 p.m. Melody Time. 1-30 Concerto. 2-30 Return Journey to The Old Vic. 3-30 American Letter. 3-45 Gala Concert. 4-45 Bobby Howell Orchestra. 5-45 Souvenirs of Music. 6-45 Pavilion Players. 7 Country Questions. 7-45 The Story of George Frideric Handel. 8-45 Myra Hess (piano). 9-45 Accordeon Interlude. 10 Tip-Top Tunes. 10-30 Industry and Labour.

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Sandesaya. 8 Mehfil. 8-30 Indr Dhanush. 8-45 Ap Ka Khat Mila.

ASSAM GETS A DRIZZLE

Weather Report

POONA, Dec. 19 (PTI): The following is he daily weather summary for Monday.

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated showers along the south Coromandel Coast and in the Darjeeling and Assam Hills.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in the Deccan, south-east Central Provinces and Gangetic West Bengal.

Forecast until Tuesday evening: Mainly dry weather will prevail over the country. Night temperatures will fall appreciably in north-west India, the West United Provinces, Madhya Bharat north-west Central Provinces, Gujarat and the north Bombay-Deccan.

WEATHER CHART

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum tempratures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from December 1 and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Monday:—

Abu 79 58 0 0 minus 0.1 Ahmedabad 90 61 0 0 Ahmednagar 87 45 0 0 minus 0.2 Ambala 71 72 0 0.2 minus 0.1 Bangalore 79 56 0 0 minus 0.3 Baroda 91 51 0 0 Bombay 92 68 0 0 Calcutta 79 50 0 0 minus 0.1 Darjiling 41 34 T 0.4 plus 0.1 Delhi 73 Hyderabad (DN.) 84 50 0 0 minus 0.2 Jubbulpore 81 47 0 0 minus 0.3 Kolhapur 86 55 0 0 —Lucknow 75 48 0 0 minus 0.1 Madras 84 66 0 0 minus 4.1 Mahabalshwar 78 63 0 0 minus 0.2 Mussoorrei 58 42 0 0.4 minus 0.4 Nagpur 82 50 0 0 minus 0.3 Negapatam 82 77 0 0.1 minus 7.0 Nellore 86 64 0 0 minus 1.9 Ootacamund 72 45 0 0 minus 1.3 Patna 72 51 0 0 minus 0.2 Poona 87 47 0 0 minus 0.1 Rajkot 88 52 0 0 minus 0.1 Shillong 56 40 T 0.1 0 Simla 56 38 0 0.6 minus 0.2 Surat 94 60 0 0 Vigapatam 80 61 0 0.1 minus 0.5

College Of Physicians And Surgeons

BOMBAY, Monday.
Out of twenty two candidates who appeared at the Fellowship Examination (New and Old Regulations) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in the current month, the following five have passed the Examination:—

NEW REGULATIONS

MEDICINE: Modi, Chandulal Jayantilal.

OLD REGULATIONS

MEDICINE: Asopa, Suraj Narayan; Ranbhise, Manohar Prakash.
SURGERY: Gudi, Ramchandra Shamacharya.
MIDWIFERY AND GYNAECOLOGY: Anegundi, Narayan Yellappa.

GOOD NEWS
Life Membership
CLOSING DATE EXTENDED TO DEC. 31ST 1949
IN RESPONSE TO REQUESTS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY & OVERSEAS
Note LIFE-MEMBERSHIP — RS. 1000/- DOWN OR IN FOUR EASY INSTALMENTS — ENTAILS NO FURTHER PAYMENT DURING YOUR LIFETIME

Aid to Beauty a Guardian of COMPLEXION
The perfection achieved in the skilful combination of medicinal and toilet properties makes this soap invaluable for your bath
MALABAR NEE LIMDA — contains active ingredients of Neem-Margosa-Vep oil. Its regular use will guard you against all skin diseases. It is a pure vegetable product absolutely free from animal fat. A boon for Tropics!
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LIMDA
VEGETABLE SOAP WORKS, CALICUT.
PROPRIETORS, SAIT N.P.& CO.,LTD. CALICUT-BOMBAY-2, MADRAS-1.

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it has long been a tradition to give
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Extra Quality Cigarettes
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The Bombay Chronicle

SATYAGRAHA AND DEMOCRACY

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's remarks on the necessity of abandoning satyagraha if we are to be a democratic nation have led Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, Editor of the "Harijan", to discuss the subject in a leading article. It is a subject which needs to be discussed. There are several considerations today which create an atmosphere unfavourable to those who would support satyagraha. Political opponents of the Congress who had never favoured satyagraha, are inclined to attribute all the evils from which we suffer to the spread of "lawlessness" consequent on repeated satyagraha campaigns; the Congress itself, now under the obligation of running the administration, is disposed to draw nice distinctions between what is permissible against a foreign administration and what is allowed in a nationally governed country. Mr. Mashruwala's article covers wide ground. He states that satyagraha is not a right but a duty which a responsible citizen must perform "for the very success of Democracy". That presents his argument in a nutshell. He lays down as a test for a "thoroughly satisfactory democracy" that it should give no occasion for a satyagrahi to resort to that remedy and, in case of hasty resort to it by an enthusiast, it should end in failure by abandonment without even the necessity of a repressive measure by the State. We do not know whether Mr. Mashruwala wants the State not to interfere with a satyagrahi but to allow public opinion to express itself. But it seems a logical inference from all that he has written. Mr. Mashruwala writes,

> If at times it involves breaking of laws, it is for fulfilling a higher law which can be transgressed only to cause moral loss to the individual and both moral and temporal loss to the nation. If constitutional remedies fail, if the government happens to be administered, as the learned Doctor himself says, by a 'bad lot', and, in the name of political parties and constitutional methods, the administration gets controlled by cabalas, caucuses, and from top to bottom by a corrupt machinery and lawless law; in short, if an unbearable situation prevails and all economic, social and moral progress is held up in the name of law itself, there are only two courses left open for the downtrodden masses; either armed risings against the State or resort to non-violent civil resistance and non-co-operation with evil. The former is ruled out by the satyagrahi.

Satyagraha in this context, then, is not a substitute for constitutional action but a substitute for armed revolt and violent rising. In this sense, it is not unconstitutional but perfectly constitutional. It affords the last opportunity for authority to mend its ways. It seeks to rally the people who have been rendered frustrated, to a final effort against a minority which has got hold of the administration and turned it against the people. When this perversion takes place in the people's name, then naturally the satyagrahi's obligation becomes all the greater. And recent history provides ample examples of a cynical minority riding on the shoulders of the people. But this answer to the question of the relevancy to democracy of satyagraha does not meet the usual problem. Mr. Mashruwala's satyagraha might be placed on a par with the emergency powers of the President as a method of restoring a nation to constitutionalism when it has widely diverged from it; only it is the remedy for administrative abuse as the President's emergency powers are the remedy for civic disorder.

There should be no difficulty for people who adhere closely to Dr. Ambedkar's view, to allow for the kind of satyagraha Mr. Mashruwala has in mind. But it is necessary to recognize that satyagraha is not a normal form of agitation in a constitutional system. It comes into operation only when constitutionalism fails utterly and violent revolution stares one in the face. Mr. Mashruwala has made the relation between satyagraha and discipline so clear that one begins to wonder whether satyagraha can ever be possible as a mass movement. Certainly it will not be a common political experience that people will be able to see with any degree of certainty that the government is in the hands of a caucus and the satyagrahi is a champion of truth and democracy. Even with the leadership of Gandhiji, this was not accomplished and there will not be a leader of that stature for generations to come. Nor must it be forgotten that men in government who resist a constitutional opposition, will stand passive before the campaign of a satyagrahi. In the last analysis, a satyagrahi, like any other revolutionary, violent or non-violent, depends on the public opinion he is able to rouse on his side. And since it is generally opinion against the Government, one can hardly expect the Government to allow a satyagrahi full and free scope.

The discussion needs to be brought down to a more earthy level. Is an individual justified in resorting to the extreme demonstrations of satyagraha? Concretely, are fasts, no-tax campaigns and civil disobedience legitimate weapons in a democratic State? There will be no hesitation in saying that they are not. If an individual earnestly preaching his cause and doing all that is open to a citizen by way of expressing opinion or forming associations cannot secure a hearing from the men in authority, then there is no justification for his resorting to extreme measures to secure that hearing. Certainly, the State can use all its resources to put him down, the only consideration being economy of effort. The question of right is not present here. All things are lawful unto me, said the Evangelist, but all things edify not. One has to consider the fact that India is a democracy in growth, not a full-fledged democracy, that for some years the best political activities of the nation was expressed in satyagraha; and that in infusing an emotional content to ideas, the danger of rousing passions beyond controllable limits is ever present. We should be today in a position to assess better the results of the quarter century of satyagraha than we were in the thick of the struggle. And this should be done in order to avoid the likelihood of our perpetuating the bad with the good. Mr. Mashruwala speaks, quoting Gandhiji, of the man who launches on satyagraha, burning his boats. But Gandhiji wrote that in 1927. Looking back with the longer perspective of 1949, one might say with equal accuracy that satyagraha is compromise. Congressmen will readily acknowledge the possibility of satyagraha effecting a change in the attitude of those against whom it is directed. And more detached observers will with equal alacrity testify to the change in the satyagrahis themselves.

From the point of view of present-day India, it might be asserted that satyagraha is a political weapon that might well be left unused. There might be persons who feel sufficiently oppressed by existing conditions to resort to satyagraha; nothing can stop them from giving vent to their feelings. But there is no reason for the people to be carried away by such agitation which is the non-violent way of taking the law into one's hands. As it is sporadically practised, it is far from being an assertion of any "higher law". And a government which keeps passive in the face of such a demonstration of disobedience, will be condemning itself of possessing a guilty conscience.

Thought For The Day

Individuals and nations who do not know how to live, do not know also how to die. Only where there are graves are there resurrections.

—PANDIT NEHRU.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 17: The axe has fallen even on a deceased employee of the Public Works Department here. A notice was issued on Thursday against a certain Balakasar who died six months ago—a News Item.

* *

Addressing the Kisan Congress Pandit Nehru said: "In China, particularly, a great revolution had taken place."

Capital will now start shouting that the Prime Minister is encouraging communistic tendencies.

* *

According to a report, the Government of Bombay is giving away two gallons of petrol as a gift to motorists on January 26 t omark the proclamation of the Republic.

Why not two pounds of sugar, asks a harried house-wife.

* *

"The navy did not arrest people, did not shoot down people. Therefore, the navy began with great popularity in India and there was no doubt whatsoever about it." said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, speaking at a Navy Day Party.

If Rajaji were addressing a Police parade, we are sure, he would have found equally excellent reasons for their popularity.

* *

"Some R.S.S. men clashed with organisers of a public meeting in support of the Hindu Code Bill in Lucknow. Two persons received injuries. The police had to intervene to clear the rowdy elements from the hall", says a report.

Maybe, according to "Guruji" Golwalkar, this is part of the cultural activities of the R.S.S.

* *

Speaking about the demand for a Karnatak Province, Mr. Nijalingappa President of the K.P.C.C. said "it is not division, but readjustment we ask for."

Mr. Nijalingappa follows the strict Parliamentary etiquette of calling a lie a "terminological inexactitude."

* *

The Kisan Conference has passed a resolution on the definition of "Kisan"

We are sure it has been made wide enough to include the delegates.

* *

The Kuomintang is "amazed" that, while fighting Communism in its own land, the Burmese Government thought it expedient to recognise a Communist regime in a neighbouring country.

It is not as amazing as the practice of fighting Communists and selling arms (although surreptiously) to the Communists at the same time.

* *

World anthropologists doubted, said Professor Kabir, whether there was such a thing as race at all.

This is the worst of not consulting Dr. Malan. (But our Junior Colleague affirms not only that there is such a thing but even that they exist in the plural, as he found to his cost last Saturday at Mahalaxmi).

* *

Mr. R. K. Patil, Food Commissioner for India, told the Kisan Congress that to grow more food, the kisans demanded more implements, more steel, more manure, and appliances. The Government could not supply their needs all at once. The Grow More Food campaign had failed because of these difficulties. It was therefore clear, said Mr. Patil, that the kisans had to produce more food despite these difficulties.

It is clear. Very clear. Will Mr. Patil now please tell the Food Ministry how to get more implements, steel, manure and appliances?

BIHAR NEWSLETTER

STIFF OPPOSITION TO BIHAR SECURITY BILL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Bihar Legislative Assembly passed the Bihar Maintenance of Public Safety Order Bill, 1949. The debate on this Bill lasted for ten days and the opposition member, Mr. Amin Ahmed opposed it tooth and nail.

One of the clauses, of the Bill, Clause 8, which provides for the imposition of collective fines on a locality, was characterised as 'Unholy.'

The seven day non-stop and incessant tirade against the Government for their move to re-enact the Bihar Maintenance ot Order Bill, led as it was prone to, to some unprecedented and uproarious and tumultous scenes unparalleled in their magnitude in Bihar's history. This uproar at one stage assumed gigantic proportions and defied the speaker's authority.

JUTE TALKS

Two important developments concerning Jute in Bihar occurred this week. One of them lay in the Government of India's assurance that they were planning to revive the Murliganj-Madhepura rail link and the other from a Bill which was introduced in the Assembly to control Jute trade. The Railway minister in reply to a question remarked that the Government were planning to establish the rail link. It would be interesting to recall here that Mr. Santhanam, when he visited this place a few months ago was apprised of the hardships of the jute growers. He had assured the local people that the Ministry was willing to take up work provided the Government of Bihar agreed to bear the losses if any accruing to the Railway ministry on this venture. This link if established would go a long way to help Jute industry in the province.

The Provincial Government, it is learnt, have now again approached the Communication Ministry for their concurrence over the proposed bridge over Ganges near Patna. It may be mentioned here that even before the abandonment of Railway-cum-Road bridge across the Ganges near Mokemah, the Provincial Government decided to construct a bridge near Patna and a division of the P.W.D. organisation was created.

So far no advise on the project has been available to the Bihar P.W.D. from the Centre's experts and unless they come forward with their advices the work cannot make a headway.

MINERS' LOT

The mining areas of Bihar, seem to have become a smouldering volcano. Miners in these areas have for long been agitating against the present wage conditions, grain facilities and the impending retrenchments. Strikes in some cases have been going on for more than two and half months, involving thousands of labourers and causing fall in the coal output to the tune of 20,000 tons.

At one stage the strikers number reached the 80,000 marks. As if all these were not enough, the Central Council of the East Indian Railwaymen's Federation at its recent Dhanbad Conference has threatened to resort to "direct action" if its demands were not met forthwith. Prominent among the demands, it set forth, was the implementation of the adjudicator's award, which sanctioned the employment of 79,000 additional hands; and the dropping of the proposed retrenchment proposal.

The duel role of the magistrates and collectors may end soon with the launching of the experiment on the separation of judiciary and the executive on January 2, next year. It is proposed to experiment first in the Patna District. If found successful and desirable it may be extended to the districts of Gaya and Shahbad.

TICKETLESS TRAVEL ON INCREASE

Special Measures To Check The Evil

BOMBAY, Monday, (UPI): Ticketless travel by train is on the increase. 57,083 persons being detected travelling without ticket on the G.I.P. Railway during the month of October 1949, and a sum of Rs. 1,48,052 realised from them by way of excess-fare.

An intensive drive was also launched on this railway during the same month, for the detection of un-booked luggage; 13,613 cases were detected yielding a revenue of Rs. 48,269.

A spokesman of the G.I.P. railway told United Press of India that passengers detected travelling without ticket in 1948-49, was more than 8 lakhs, as against 6 lakhs in 1947-48. He added, that four lakh of persons were detected travelling without tickets for the seven months ending October 1949.

The railway administration, he continued, was trying its best to eliminate this anti-social evil. The special magisterial scheme for the prevention of ticketless travel in Bombay and the United Provinces had been working successfully. A similar scheme for the Central Provinces and Berar was also under consideration "A number of surprise checks are carried out relentlessly by the special ticket-checking staff attached to the headquarters, in addition to the checks of the flying-squads in a ceaseless endeavour to eliminate this evil", he said.

Singapore Indians Want To Fly The Flag

SINGAPORE, Dec. 19, (PTI-Reuter): The Singapore Regional Indian Congress is applying to the city's police authirities for permission to fly the Indian National Flag and giving portraits of Indian leaders on January 26 when the Republic of India will be inaugurated.

Only Provisional

BOMBAY, Monday: In a recent press note it was stated that the Government of India had decided that "Jana Gana Mana" alone should be recognised as the national anthem of India. Government would like to make it clear that the decision regarding the national anthem is provisional pending a final decision in the matter by the Constituent Assembly.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Dying Civilisation

Though it takes centuries to build up a civilisation a few years of war are enough to shake it to its foundation. War not only scorches the earth but also the minds and culture of her people. The uncertain times dim principles, and values slide down the scale. Civilisation begins to die out, as it is doing today in the war-torn countries of Europe and Asia, points out the latest UNESCO report. The simple tools of civilisation—pencils, blackboards, desks books and Bunsen burners get destroyed in millions during the war. After food and houses they should be given a first priority in the recovery of a nation. Starved bodies and minds breed totalitarianism. That is why dictators burned books and pulled down school buildings, which did not impart their brand of education. War affects both the victor and the vanquished. Even a country like India, whose shores the war clouds did not touch, has been shaken. Our whole moral fabric has been affected. Unscrupulous businessmen and politicians are exploiting the chaos that has followed in the wake of war and freedom. It is for our educationists and philosophers to bring back the nation to fundamental values of life. Our culture is getting corroded with communalism, our religion with bigotry. Religion has lost its shining armour by neglect and lukewarm faith. Tinsel is being sold for gold. The need of the hour is education of both young and old to open their eyes to penetrate deeper into things, to appreciate the virtues of truth and non-violence, toleration and brotherhood of man. We have enough of ideas, set before us by our leaders and the unbounded enthusiasm of a young nation to bring them into practice. All that is needed is the determined resolve to launch on that road to emancipation and happiness already been covered many times. But one of the remedies which he proposes is worse than the malady. He feels that controls had profited the capitalists and the black-marketers and not the consumers. He suggests the abolition of controls, because, "not only will there be a drop in the price level but much saving will be effected in the reduction of the huge control staff." It is surprising that people should clamour for the abolition of controls in the face of the bitter experience of the past. The Government of India's experiment in decontrol on the advice of Gandhiji cost the poor men dearly, while the conduct of the sugar-dealers in the recent past has shaken what little faith people had in the bonafides of private enterprise.

Karnatak Province

After the initial ebullitions, the protagonists of "Karnatak Province Now and Here" seem to have settled down to a saner appraisal of the situation. The President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has declared that there is no threat of Satyagraha. It may be remembered that only the other day he spoke in a vein which supported the threat held out by the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce that if the issue is not settled satisfactorily, the Chamber might initiate Satyagraha. It had even started collecting funds for the purpose and Mr. Nijalingappa said it was a powerful body. Now the K.P.C.C. President wants only a "compromise", and from his published statements it is safe to infer that he will be satisfied if the formation of the Adhra Province is shelved for the time being. If that were so, it is nothing but a dog in the manger policy. Meantime, the K.P.C.C. President's statement that the demand for a separate province has the support of Mysoreans is not borne out by the telegram of 41 Mysore M.L.A.'s (out of the 76 members in the House) who point out that such a move is not in the interest of Kannadigas or of Indians as a whole. Mr. Nijalingappa dismissed them the other day as a minority and he insinuated that they were nominated during a reactonary regime. It now appears that the signatories are not only a majority in the House but among them are front-ranking men in the public life of the state. Mr. Nijalingappa may be working for a cause which in its ultimate aims might be unexceptionable. But the methods of his propaganda leave a bad taste in the mouth.

Trials Of Strength

It is a rule in politics to keep in the public eye and to exploit all situations that will embarrass the Government The Communists and the Socialists are following this rule to the limit. The former are losing no opportunity to create situations inside and outside jails which will compel the authorities to resort to force. There have been hunger strikes and riots, demonstration, stone bomb and acid bulb throwing, terrorisation and sabotage. They are doing their best to usher in chaos. We have no comments to offer as these men are following their accepted course of revolution, however obnoxious it may be to the democracies. The Government have to suppress them with an iron hand. But what we fail to understand is why the Socialists should stage, every now and then, trials of strength. We believe that they are wedded to constitutional ways. Then why these marches of peasants and workers? We cannot imagine that they are unaware that they are playing with fire when they stage these mass demonstrations. So far they have been very lucky that the crowds have behaved in a disciplined manner. But they must remember that the men they are leading are ignorant and likely to misunderstand the meaning of "morchas". One of these days if there is an incident, either accidental or manoeuvred by their enemies, to what dire results such a "Morcha" will lead can only be imagined.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Rent Increase

The demand for an increase at the moment is inopportune. If the press report is correct, the Municipal Committee, which consist of landlords or have leaning towards them, has done an injustice to their constituency in recommending to the Government to modify the existing laws.

With a view to check the inflation the Government have taken in hand and alround reduction of price levels gradually and of fat salaries of Officials to start with, and a 'Save More' campaign. Already burdened with umpteen taxes, a possibility of reduction of salaries and/or unemployment looming large on the horizon even a middle class family will have no other alternative than to starve if they are taxed any more. Low class people are the worst affected. Landlords little realise how their tenants live and what amenities they get. All old landlords are quite well off as many of them have already recovered their invested money and the rest are even now getting a decent return. It is only that group which bought buildings during wartime at exorbitant prices and handicapped by the existing laws make a hullabaloo to increase the rent. As to why and how such high prices were paid is a matter of headache for the Income Tax Investigation Commission. Any rent increase now or in the near future is not only ruinous but also a challenge to the Government efforts in checking inflation.

Let the Government constitute a Committee of two tenants, two landlords with a Chairman to investigate the whole problem.

— S. MASUAD

Science Clubs Of India

BY G. M. JADHAV.

THE AIMS and objects of Science Clubs of India are: To encourage the study of science in primary schools, high schools, colleges and among the people as a whole.

In a country like India, it is particularly important that people as a whole should as far as possible understand the aims and achievements of modern science, not only because of the value of such knowledge to themselves but because research directly or indirectly depends upon popular appreciation of its methods. The specialist is likewise a layman in every science except his own, and he too, needs to have new things explained to him in non-technical language. Scientific progress is so rapid and revolutionary these days that no one can keep up with it without some means of keeping in close contact with its new ideas and discoveries. (With thanks and acknowledgements to Science Clubs of America, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

MUTUAL CONTACT

In 1948 there were about 16,000 science clubs in America and only 340 science clubs in Indian high schools. We are making an effort to publish a list of the science clubs in Indian high schools. Such a list will be useful to the sponsors and members of the science clubs. The sponsors and members of different science clubs will be able to exchange letters and so learn what is happening in different science clubs.

The Dadar Vidya Mandir Science Club is doing good work. On December 17, 1949, I paid a visit to the Dadar Vidya Mandir Science Club. I was glad to meet the Principal and Staff and students of Dadar Vidya Mandir and see the radio set, electric bell and other things prepared by the members of the Science Club.

IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Mr. J. H. Cama requested me to prepare a plan for a science club for the boys and girls of Khusru Baug, Bombay. I went to the Khusru Baug School with Mr. Cama. I gave a plan for a science club which is known as Success Club. Interesting lectures and demonstrations have been arranged for the Success Club. The club was inaugurated on December 4, 1949.

The Science Seminar at Basantsingh Science Institute was inaugurated by Dr R. N. Cooper on November 29, 1949. The Principal, Vice-Principal and other members of the Staff and many students take interest in the Science Seminar. Lectures, trips, visits to various mills, motor works, engineering works, and educational picture shows have been arranged. We express our thanks to all our friends who have helped this work.

The Principals of the Royal Institute of Science, V. J. T. Institute have given permission to organise science clubs. The Dean of Seth G. S. M College is helping science clubs by organising lectures and demonstrations for high school students. We thank the Principals and the Dean. It is hoped that those who are interested in science clubs will write to Mr. G. M. Jadhav, Director of Science Clubs of India, 524 Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4. The sponsors of science clubs are requested to send information about their clubs. A list of science clubs will be published as soon as the names of the clubs are received.

Copies of Teaching Aids and other useful material will be sent free of charge to the sponsors of science clubs and Principals of colleges. Teaching Aids is a 24-page illustrated booklet giving information about Aids in Science, Aids in Social Studies, Educational Films, Radio Aids Appliances for Home Economics, Aids in Home Economics, Aids in Agriculture, Aids in Industrial Arts, Technical Publications, etc.

Director, Science Clubs of India,
524 Sandhurst Road,
Girgaum, Bombay 4.

5,000 Jobs

In the "Harijan" dated 11th inst. there is an announcement of a training class organised by Radhakrishna Bajaj at Wardha. The organiser is prepared to give a stipend of Rs. 20 per month and the trained worker will be in a position to earn nearly Rs. 200 per month. Younger generation should come forward to take advantage of this facility and devote a year or two and I am sure that, when they will be required to shoulder the responsibility of married men, they will get sufficient money to live honourably and happily.

One class may give opportunity to train at the most hundred persons. But we must have at least 3000 trained persons. I, therefore, suggest that the All-India body, i.e Akhil Bharatiya Gosevak Samaj, should plan out a system that will train greater number of workers, through its regional offices and provincial branches.

Moreover, those unemployed, who know Hindi, may go through 'Santulit Gopalan' by Rani Chandravati Radharaman, and I feel that they will be able to get sufficient knowledge to secure a job.

—L. D. DIXIT

Sugar

"Though it is announced in the newspapers that sugar is distributed every week to all ration card holders it is with deep regret, I have to inform that the residents of Kalyan are not getting it. Already 15 days have elapsed in this month. Will the authorities concerned enquire into the matter and make sugar available to the residents of Kalyan permitting them to draw the full quota for a month before the 20th instant?

—M. V. SARANATHAN.

College Students And Manners

On Thursday the 15th inst. I had the misfortune of attending the "College Day" of the R.A. Podar College Matunga, at which the guest of honour was H.E. the Governor of Bombay. There were in all 20 items out of which one was specially solicited from Kumari Anjali Nora, who had given a successful show at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Bharat Natyam technique But the students were in no mood to see her on the stage, much less to appreciate her. They began shouting and hissing. As a result Anjali had to curtail her dance numbers Other items also met with more or less the similar fate. Really, it is high time now for college students to behave in a manner befitting to their age and thereby giving some hope of becoming worthy citizens of free, India. The battle of freedom was not won by them, let us hope they may be of some use in retaining the freedom through much-needed discipline.

—K. K. LALA

Kaira Head-Quarters

Allow me to enter a protest in your columns against the waste of a crore of public money involved in the proposed transfer of the Kaira Head-Quarters to Nadiad. When the Government have no money to pay the half-starved, ill-clad primary teacher, when they are required to tax the necessities of life, when they have imposed an indirect tax on knowledge in the form of a tax on advertisement, when they have not enough money to solve the housing problem in cities like Bombay and Ahmedabad, when people have to live slums to the detriment of their health, when Government are forced to raise fees in Government Colleges thereby making higher education beyond the reach of the common man's children, when the annual provincial budget is going up from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 crores as the result of the expansion of the provincial boundaries, when the merged states are likely to be a liability rather than an asset, at least for some years to come because of the expenses involved in bringing the administration in the integrated states to the level obtaining in the Province when the country is facing critical financial crisis, when devaluation is baffling the best brains of the country and when the Central Government have issued a directive to the provincial governments not to implement any scheme which does not call for urgent action or immediate attention, the proposed scheme for the transfer of the Kaira Head-quarters which does not deserve any priority at all is ill-conceived, ill-advised and undesirable.

—C. B. SHETH

Parking Offence

Recently I was prosecuted by the Gamdevi Police Station and fined Rs. 5/- for parking my car between the hrs. of 12 p.m. and 6 a.m. in the Babulnath 2nd cross lane. The lane is 35 to 40 feet wide and as there is little traffic, the lane is used by the learner, learning motor driving. There is no board of NO PARKING anywhere in the lane. My car was parked observing all the parking rules.

I am at a loss to understand how could I be prosecuted at all not talk of the fine.

As this matter affects thousands of motorists of Bombay, I publicly draw the attention of the W.I.A.A.

I request the Traffic Authority of Bombay to explain in public (preferably through the columns of this paper) the rules under which I was prosecuted and fined

—PRABHUDAS MEHTA.

HINDU CODE BILL TAKEN UP FOR CONSIDERATION

Government To Hold Informal Talks

PANDIT NEHRU'S ASSURANCE

NEW DEHLI, Dec. 19 (PTI).

THE Indian Parliament passed by an overwhelming majority today the motion by Dr. Ambedkar, Law Minister, for consideration of the Select Committee report on the Hindu Code Bill.

Eleven members voted against the motion, and many were seen to remain natural. Division was demanded by Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena.

Earlier, the House rejected two amendments one for postponment of consideration till end of the year and the other for recommittal to the same Select Committee.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed Demanded division on the amendment concerning recommittal of the bill to the Select Committee and only five stood in favour of the amendment.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in his eagerly awaited statement, said that while Government stood committed to the broad approach of the bill as a whole, they were prepared to consider every clause in a spirit of accommodation. They desired as large a measure of support as possible.

Pandit Nehru said that Government would hold informal consultation on the bill with the members of the old Select Committee, members of the House who were interested and even others outside the House. In view of this, it would not be desirable to vitiate the atmosphere by an acrimonous debate at this stage.

The speaker Mr. G. V. Mavlankar made it clear that the only principle accepted by the House was that it was desirable to codify Hindu Law. Every other provision was open to any discussion, alteration and change.

Pandit Nehru expressed the hope that the bill as it emerged after informal consultations would come up in the next session.

DEMONSTRATION

About twenty persons dressed in safron robes held a demonstration this morning near the Council House shouting anti-Hindu Code slogans. A dozen of them have been taken into custody by the police.

All approaches to council House were heavily guarded as a precautionary measure.

Visitors to the public galleries had to queue up and many who had passes could not be admitted immediately as the galleries were full.

Immediately after question hour and short notice questions, Parliament took up Law Minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's motion that the Hindu Code Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Prime Minister Nehru, rising amidst cheers, said he hoped that the statement he was about to make would meet with the approval of the House. "Right at the commencement of this session", he recalled, "I referred in the course of my remarks to the Hindu Code Bill. I said that Government attached a great deal of importance to this measure and they hoped that this consideration stage would be passed during this session. But at the same time, Government were very well aware that there was a variety of opinion on the subject and a large number of people were interested in the provisions of this Bill. Therefore, I suggested then that we proposed to follow a course which we hoped would lead to a broad based agreement in regard to a number of controversial clauses in the bill.

SPIRIT OF GIVE AND TAKE

Pandit Nehru's Appeal

"I should now like to amplify that statement and to make clear the policy of Government in regard to this matter. We have had a fairly prolonged debate on this Bill not only in this session, but in previous sessions. Government had no desire and have no desire to restrict the debate on an important measure of this kind and in spite of the fact that we have been very hard pressed for time and we have very important legislative measures awaiting disposal during this session, we have extended the debate (originally scheduled for two days) on two occasions and indeed today was also fixed for it.

"There is another aspect to this question. That is, if we are going to consider this matter in a spirit of trying to find an agreement as far as possible in regard to the controversial clauses, if we are going to proceed on the lines indicated right at the commencement of the session, then is it desirable for us at this stage to carry on this debate and perhaps produce an atmosphere or help in producing an atmosphere which does not lead easily to that kind of a broad-based settlement? That was an important consideration which Government had in mind. Right at the commencement we had that in view. It was no intention of the Government to proceed with this merely by virtue of a majority and compel acceptance of every clause of this Bill, although there might be a considerable variety of opinion in rgeard to it.

The proposition of Government, so far as this bill is concerned, is this: **"We stand committed to the broad approach of the Bill as a whole. We are prepared, however, to consider every clause in a spirit of accommodation.** Naturally Government have brought forward the Bill as it is because they believe in it, but in such matters they desire to have as large a measure of support as possible".

The present stage, Pandit Nehru said, had been debated quite considerably and a large number of members had participated in the debate. Government attached importance to the conclusion of this stage of the debate so that they might take up the next stage of informal consideration as soon as possible. "Indeed that informal consideration cannot effectively take place until this first stage is ended. Otherwise, we remain in mid-air and we cannot get to the next stage. So our policy is—and I venture to place it before the House—that we should conclude the debate on this consideration motion as early as possible. I would not mind on behalf of Government giving more time even at the expense of other legislative measures, but I would submit to the House that if generally the proposal to have these informal discussions is agreeable to the House, then it is desirable to go to that stage and not to vitiate the atmosphere by acrimonious debate any more at this stage."

WHY INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Pandit Nehru Explains

Explaining the idea of informal consultation, Pandit Nehru said: "I say informal not that I do not consider it important but because I wish to give a measure of flexibility to that discussion so that the Law Minister who has shouldered the burden of this bill— and who, I trust will gladly accept and give effect to the proposal that I have made—can consult not only the members of the old Select Committee but other members of this House who are interested and may even consult others outside this House. That would be difficult if a certain rigid procedure was adopted and also when you debate a formal and rigid procedure, it becomes a little more difficult for an attitude of free and easy discussion and give and take, which might prevail more easily if the procedure was more flexible and informal.

ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY

"That does not mean that in any matter over which we may disagree violently we give up our opinion or surrender to anyone else's judgment. No one expects anl member of the House to do that if he believes in something. But it is the essence of democratic procedure for us to debate and consider and try to convince each other and meet each other's point, and sometimes to give up something even that he values, so that we arrive at a decision which can be enforced with the largest measure of consent. That is the procedure, I would submit to the House that we should follow in regard to this important measure also.

"I do not wish the House to think that we consider that this Hindu Code Bill is not of importance, because we do attach the greatest importance to it, not because of any particular clause but because of the basic approach to this vast problem in this country which is intimately allied to other problems economic and social. We have achieved political freedom and political independence. That is a stage in the journey. But there are other stages, economic, social and other. And if a society is to advance, there must be this integrated advance on all fronts. Advance on one front and being kept back on other fronts means conflicts and means that the first advance also is endangered Therefore we have to consider this measure in this broad way of how to advance on all fronts, always keeping in view of course that that advance is co-ordinated and meets with the approval of the great majority of the population because after all we function as a democratic assembly answerable to the people of India and we must carry them with us.

But while keeping that in view it is not good enough for us in the Government and in the House merely to be led. We have to lead and we have to give the lead, but in giving the lead in this and other matters we have always to try to carry others with us. Therefore, I have outlined this procedure, that is to say, we might pass the present stage of this consideration motion and then permit the Government to take up those informal steps which I have indicated in regard to consultation about the various parts and clauses of the Bill, so that when the matter comes up again, as I hope in the next session, it may have the support of a very great majority in this House and outside "(cheers".

Mr. Satyanardin Sinha, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Government Chief Whip moved closure.

SUFFICIENT TIME HAS BEEN SPENT

Speaker Snubs A Member

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed (West Bengal) sought some clarification but Speaker Mavlankar said: "I do not think we need take any more time now especially in view of the very frank statement made by the leader of the House just now. I might remind members that this stage of the motion has been debated for full nine days and today is the tenth day. Thirty-three speakers have taken part in it and we have devoted 30 hours and 28 minutes. I think the time devoted is sufficient. I am not bound to give any reasons when I accept a closure but I think that I should explain what I feel about it. I am more or less influenced by the statement just now made by the Prime Minister that everybody inside the House and outside is going to have a full chance of having a say in respect of the various provisions of the Bill The present stage is a stage of general consideration. We are not discussign any particular clause or any particular item. It is possible people may differ in regard to details and yet so far as the generality of the bill is concerned there might be a great measure of agreement. If we were to continue the discussion at this stage, I am afraid that the discussion is bound to be very vague, general and rambling. Perhaps it will consist of repetitions also.

MORE IMPORTANT STAGE

"The more important stage, therefore, is the clause by clause consideration of the Bill and before that stage comes in, members of this House and also other people outside the House will have every opportunity of dealing with the question and discussing it with the Government. Therefore, I think to proceed further with the discussion at this stage would mean practically waste of time. I am, therefore, inclined to accept this closure."

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri said that he desired to make a statement. Mr. Mavlankar replied that it would not be fair to allow one member to make a statement without allowing others also to do so. He would, therefore, ask Mr. Chaudhuri to resume his seat.

A POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, rising on a point of order, asked whether passage of the motion for consideration would commit the House to any particular clause of the Bill.

Mr. Mavlankar: In fact when the House accept the motion for reference to a Select Committee, it accepted the principle of the Bill (some of the supporters: hear, hear). But in a bill of this type, it is difficult to decide what the principle is, because every clause may be made into a principle. To my mind, the position is clear. Looking to the wide extent of the provisions of this Bill, it is clear to me that the only principle accepted by the House is that it is desirable to codify Hindu Law (laughter and cries of hear, hear). Every other provision is open for discussion, alteration, change and all that sort of thing.

Mr. Tyagi: Then I have no objection (laughter).

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri said that his suggestion was that the closure should be accepted. However, some discussion might be permitted in order to convince the opposition outside the House that "a practical gain has been made on account of the announcement of the Prime Minister."

Mr. Mavlankar replied that in view of what had fallen from the leader of the House as regards procedure and what Mr. Mavlankar himself had said as regards what was going to happen and what was binding and what was not binding, there remained no doubt as to the effect of carrying the consideration motion.

AGAINST PROCEDURE

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh said that from the point of view of Parliamentary procedure, the only course open to the House would be to refer the bill back to the Select Committee, either the same or an expanded Committee He agreed that the Prime Minister's suggestion was excellent and no doubt the whole House was likely to accept it, but it was against parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Mavlankar said that he saw the force of Dr. Deshmukh's statement from the procedural point of view, but there was no motion for further reference to an informal committee. If such a motion had been brought forward, of course he would have been glad to uphold the point of order, but there was no such motion. What the Leader of the House had done was not to place any motion for the consideration of the House, but to explain his position and how the Government were going to act and how they would proceed with the consideration of the clauses. Strictly speaking, therefore, it was not against any Parliamentary procedure. On the contrary, even if it was a little different from the ordinary procedure, democracy meant a spirit of accommodation and give and take and the House must evolve a new procedure if necessary (hear, hear).

The House accepted closure at about 12-10 p.m. by an overwhelming voice vote. Only a couple of members shouted "no." The rest responded with a vigorous "aye."

DR. AMBEDKAR REPLIES

Repeated Interruption

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who rose to reply to the debate was repeatedly interrupted in the earlier stages of his reply. The Speaker called upon the members to allow the Law Minister to give his reply without interruption. He said that the basis of democracy was to be patient with the opponent. "If the honourable members interfere, I am afraid, I will have to take serious notice."

Dr. Ambedkar said he did not propose to "waste my time as well as that of the House" in replying to the two motions of Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, the one for circulation of the Bill and the other for recommital of it to the Select Committee. In the debate that had lasted for nine days, even the opponents of the bill had not supported Mr. Ahmad's motions.

The Law Minister said that out of the 33 members who had taken part in the debate, as many as 23 had spoken in favour. Out of the 23, only two had said that they were prepared to give only a qualified support. Three of the speakers had remained neutral. Three people had been in favour of circulation of the bill and four for postponement. "It is therefore clear that a very large majority of the members of this House are in favour of the bill."

Mr Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam) at this stage attempted to interrupt the Minister, but the Speaker asked Mr. Chaudhuri to resume his seat.

Dr. Ambedkar said that even in regard to those who had opposed the Bill, which sought to codify Hindu Law, out of the eight matters it dealt with, there had been no opposition to five of them.

NO RUNNING COMMENTS

Mr. Chaudhuri again intervened when the Speaker warned Mr. Chaudhuri that he did not wont "any running commentaries".

Dr. Ambedkar said that the Bill sought to codify and modify the Hindu Law in regard to marriage, adoption, guardianship, joint family property, women's property, intestate succession, testamentary succession and maintenance. So far as adoption was concerned, he had seen no opposition to the bill.

Pandit Bhargav: I had opposed this provision.

"Nor has there been any oppsotion, Dr. Ambedkar continued," in regard to, the law, relating to guardianship, women's property or testamentary succession or maintenance. The only parts of the bill to which there has been some opposition are marriage, joint family and intestate succession. Even in regard to these parts of the bill, the opposition is centred on one or two points".

Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri again interrupted Dr. Ambedkar, but the Speaker said that the Minister should be allowed to state his point of view and if there was any difference the members could reply in the further stages of the discussion.

AN APPEAL

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Congress President, said that (unless interruptions were permitted) the statements made by Dr. Ambedkar would go unchallenged, as it was only a motion for consideration of the Select Committee's report. While Dr. Ambedkar had said there was no opposition to the provision regarding adoption, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava had stated that he had opposed it "I would appeal to the Honourable Minister not to make his reply controversial", Dr. Sitaramayya added.

The Speaker again asked members not to interrupt in any manner and said that the Minister was entitled to "provide and give his own interpretation".

Continuing his speech, which was listened to by the House without further interruptions, Dr. Ambedkar said that even in regard to marriage, the opposition was centred on the subject matter of divorce. In regard to joint family, the opposition was against the rule of survivorship and with regard to the subject of intestate succession, it was in regard to the daughter's share. "I had thoroughly prepared myself to defend the provisions contained in these parts of the bill, but in view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, I think it is unnecessary to enter into any controversy now.

SUGGESTION ACCEPTED

"I welcome the suggestion made my the Prime Minister and I undertake to give the fullest trial to the suggestion that he has made" He therefore did not propose to give any detailed reply at this stage and would like to reserve it to a later stage.

Dr. Ambedkar then spoke on the need for the bill being adopted at an early date and said that with the integration of India into one state, a variety of codes dealing with Hindu Law had been brought in Baroda has a Hindu Code different from that prevailing in the rest of India. The same was the case with the United States of Cochin-Travancore and Mysore, which had a Hindu Code different from the rest of India in the matter of women's right to property On the inauguration of the Indian Republic, on January 26, 1950, they would be faced with a variety of system of Hindu Law which they must do their best to co-ordinate. It would be difficult for Bombay Province to administer two systems of Hindu Law in two portions of the province. If the other parts of India under the sovereignity of the Portuguese and the French came into the Union, as they hoped to bring them under the Union, they had different system of Hindu Law. The same question would be raised when they came in as to what should happen to the Hindu Law that they had been following.

They had to decide whether they were going to allow them to follow their own law, or thrust the existing law on them or "to evolve a system of law acceptable to all of them".

"The integration of India has in a very pointed manner brought before us the problem of the codification and modification of Hindu Law and I want to suggest to this House that this is a problem which should not be postponed any longer".

He also wanted to draw the attention of the House to another point of view which appeared to him to be very important. Those who had opposed the bill seemed to have completely forgotten the provisions contained in the Constitution. Article 15 of the Constitution had laid down in definite and clear terms that the State shall not discriminate against any citizens on grounds only of origin, race, caste, sex, or place of birth or any of them. Anyone who had studied Hindu Law knew that it did discriminate between a Brahmin and Sudra and between a Hindu male and Hindu female

Mr. Mahavir Tyage: "And also between a Muslim and Hindu".

Dr. Ambedkar said that it was quite clear that parts of Hindu law would be in conflict with the Constitution. But it was only an understatement The provisions of Article 15 did not merely apply to any future laws that Parliament or State Legislatures might enact.

Article 13 of the Constitution clearly provided that any law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, in so far as it was inconsistent with the provisions of that part of the Constitution, should to the extent of the inconsistency, be void.

AS A LAWYER

"Looking at the matter as a lawyer, I have not the least doubt that this Hindu Law has not only to be codified but modified so as to bring it in consonance with the provisions of Article 15. Otherwise, parts of Hindu Law would be declared void by the Courts in view of Article 15."

"Is it the desire of the House," asked Dr. Ambedkar, "that the Hindu Law should be exposed to judicial consideration in terms of Article 10 and to have parts of Hindu Law declared bad bit by bit, or would the House like to take the matter in its own hands and reform Hindu Law so as to make it consistent with article 15?" If the House did not want the Hindu Law to be broken up bit by bit by the judiciary, then it would be very wrong for the House to postpone consideration of this matter. These were very important considerations for the House not to postpone consideration of the bill and he hoped that the House would accept this motion. (Cheers).

The Congress President requesting the Law Minister for clarification, asked whether it was his contention that on January 26 when the new Act came into force, all those portions of the Hindu Law inconsistent with the Article 15 would become void and unless they enacted the measure, a gap and a vaccum would be created. If that was his interpretation, it was "misleading" and lacked force.

Dr. Ambedkar: Sir, I have exercised, if I may say so, a great deal of control with regard to him (laughter from certain sections).

Dr. Ambedkar's motion was then put to vote. Only 11 voted against. Prominent among those who stood up in favour was Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

ABDUCTED WOMEN'S RECOVERY

An Amendment Accepted

The House next resumed consideration of Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar's Bill for Recovery and Restoration of Abducted Women.

An amendment moved by Smt. Durgabai that a time limit be fixed during which the Act would remain in force was accepted by the mover and passed by the House. Accordingly the bill when enacted would remain in force upto October 31, 1951.

Sardar Bhupendra Singh Mann's amendment to include exchange of abducted women in the preamble of the Bill was ruled out of order by the Chair on the ground that the Bill related to only recovery and restoration of women.

Sardar Bhupendra Singh speaking on the third reading of the Bill said that although talk of war with Pakistan was over, the issue of abducted women had been described as "barbaric", no assurance had been held out that non-Muslim women would be recovered from Pakistan.

TIME FACTOR

Proceeding, Sardar Bhupendra Singh complained that certain districts in West Punjab, bordering Kashmir, had been declared as closed where no recovery work could go on. The time factor in recovery was an essential one He wanted a specific assurance from the Government that Hindu and Sikh women would be recovered and restored to India. He asked why this question had not been taken to the United Nations.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (East Punjab) said that the consent of recovered women who had got married in India, but who came under the ambit of the Bill, should be obtained before they were sent to transit camps. Those girls who had settled here should not be forced to go. Some provision should also be made to modify the Bill in regard to the children of abducted women They should not be sent to Pakistan where it was found they would not be welcome there.

Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh (East Punjab) wanted an enquiry to be set up to go into those cases where Pakistan Government servants were reported to have abducted women and refused to restore them to the authorities concerned with recovery work. He also wanted some system whereby exchange of recovered women could be made possible. All children of abducted women should be kept back. They would, he said, find an equal place with others in life.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar said that members could only hope, as he did, that recoveries from Pakistan would be better in future than they had been in the past. Whether those hopes could be described as false or they would come true was a matter for which they would have to wait and see.

Certain districts had been closed both in India and Pakistan on account of the military operations in Kashmir but even from those districts there had been recoveries. Indian social workers were allowed to accompany Pakistan police. There were certain things which stood in the way, which the Government of India were trying to remove

He was very glad that the general principles of the Bill had received the approval of the House.

The Bill was passed.

The House passed a minor Bill moved by Mr. K. Santhanam further to amend the Inland Steamer Vessels Act. It was designed to authorise the Bengal Government to collect fees for vessels registered in Pakistan.

FILM CENSORSHIP

Creation Of Central Authority

Parliament then resumed consideration of the Bill to amend the Cinematograph Act as moved by Mr. R. R. Diwakar.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa complained that the Minister had not indicated so far the scope, the composition and form of the Central Authority for certification of films in India nor had he given any idea about the expenses involved by the measure.

Mr. H. V. Kamath said that the Government had invested the Central Authority with wider powers than necessary. The Government must see that the members of the Authority included representatives of all provinces gifted with a sense of wisdom with regard to beauty of art, literature, and politics and above all with an understanding of human life.

Sardar Bhupendrasingh Mann said that in the last two or three years the standard of Indian films had deteriorated. "We must be saved from the torture of looking at films of 14,000 feet and from the tyranny of stupid songs, silly dances and absolutely foolish solutions," he added.

Mr. C. Subramaniam complained that the producers of Indian films were vying with one another in depicting love scenes in an "un-Indian way." He said that Government should also ban films personating Gods of Indian pantheon. Speaking about the Central Authority, he criticised the absence of definite rules of standard for censorship and suggested that Parliament was more competent to set out the rules in the Bill itself than the Authority. He pleaded for the creation of regional authorities for certifying the films with the Central Authority as the appellate body.

PANEL

Mr. R. R. Diwakar said the Authority would consist of a Central Censor who would be assisted by three Deputy Censors at three producing centres of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Each of these persons would be advised by a panel. But the ultimate authority would be the Central Film Censors.

Referring to suggestions that they should await the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Commission, Mr. Diwakar said it would take at least eight months for the Commission to conclude its work but when the recommendations were being enacted in a comprehensive Bill, they would utilise the experience gained from the working of the present enactment. The machinery envisaged would not only censor films but would be capable of giving sufficient help to the producers. The producers had welcomed central censorship.

Mr. Diwakar felt that there was no need to refer the Bill to a select committee as suggested by some persons. The whole scheme was expected to cost the Government some Rs. two and a half to Rs. three lakhs while the revenue from it would be about Rs. 1,20,000.

The House adopted clauses two, three, four and five of the Bill. It took up consideration of clause six of the Bill which related to the composition of the Central Censoring Authority.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Mr. C. Subramaniam said that in no Bill of the Central Government for the creation of statutory authorities had its composition been left so vague.

The House had not concluded discussion on the clause when it adjourned till tomorrow.

Big Loss Of Man-Days In Textile Industry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19: The number of industrial disputes for the month of October 1949 shows an increase as compared to the previous month. There were 83 disputes in October as compared to 68 in September; the number of workers involved was 88,427 as against 52,169 and the number of man-days lost was 547,262 as compared to 408,431.

PROCESSING OF MONAZITE SAND

Agreement With French Firm

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (PTI): Pandit Nehru said in Parliament today in reply to Mr. R.K. Sidhwa that the Government of India had entered into an agreement with two French firms—"Banque Marocaine De Credit' and the Societe De Produits Chimques Des Terres Rares —to set up a plant for the processing of monzaite sands in India.

Deposits of monzite sand occur at various places on the West Coast and there are also some isolated patches on the East Coast.

The Prime Minister said that a detailed survey was now in progress. Surveys made thus far had revealed that large quantities of this sand with good possibilities from the commercial point of view were available.

Asked whether an Indian scientist would be included in the investigation and development, the Prime Minister said that it was one of the conditions attached to the agreement.

CHANDERNAGORE ADMINISTRATION

Council's Difficulties

In reply to a short notice question by Mr H.V Kamath, Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said in Parliament that the Government of India understood that after the withdrawal of South Indian officers serving in judicial departments, the Pondicherry authorities had, without any previous reference to the Administrative Council, stopped the payment of judges and Magistrates salaries in Chandernagore. They had also, it was stated, stopped all payments out of the fund at the credit of the Chandernagore Administration held in Pondicherry.

Mr. Kamath:- Is it a fact that the machinery of law, order and justice is consequently on the verge of a breakdown in Chandernagore.

Pandit Nehru:- It has come to the notice of Government that in this situation the Administrative Council of Chandernagore is finding it most difficult to run the administration.

Mr. Kamath:- Have the Government taken up, or propose to take up the matter with the French Government?

Pandit Nehru:- The matter nas been taken up with the French Embassy in India.

Talks On Sudan Cotton

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (PTI): Talks on bulk purchase of Sudan cotton for Indian mills have been initiated in Khartoum and are continuing, it is learnt.

Before the war, India was a regular buyer of Sudanese cotton.

Of the East African cotton crop estimated to yield 327,000 bales, India expects to get 218,000 bales, the rest going to the United Kingdom.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH)

NEW YORK, Dec. 19

Previous closing	30.56
Today's opening	30.60
Difference	+04
Today's closing	30.52
Difference	—04

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Silver Forward	Rs. 172 8
Gold Forward	113 9
Silver Bullion	172 0
Silver Mint	172 8
Gold Ready	114 4
Sovereign	76 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Dec. 19

New York Stock Exchange opening:
Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted.
General Motors dol. 69 3/4
United States Steel Common dol. 26 1/4
United States Steel Preference dol. 139 7/8.

Stop Press

PARIS MEETING OF ENVOYS

PARIS, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Finance Ministers or their Deputies of the twelve Atlantic Pact countries met here today to lay the formal basis of financial co-operation within the military alliance. The meeting, held in the French Ministry of Finance, was attended by seven Ministers and five Ambassadors or high-ranking diplomats.

LI TSUNG-JEN OPERATED ON

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter): General Li Tsung-jen, Chinese Nationalist Acting President, underwent an operation for stomach ulcers at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre here today. Officials stated afterwards that his condition was excellent.

R

For Exporting Cotton Cloth without a permit, HARGOVIND JETHARAM and BHAGWANDAS MOGIRAM were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition the former was fined Rs. 1,000 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter fined Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIANS FOLLOWING ON SCORE 255 FOR 4

Merchant Misses Century Narrowly

BOMBAY, Monday.

Taking advantage of the 159 run lead against Indians, Livingston forced the Indian side to bat for a second time.

And when the stumps were drawn for the day Indians had made 255 for 4 wickets, Adhikari batting 30 and Umrigar batting 10.

East Stands were fast filling up, and the crowd numbering nearly seven thousand watched this morning 'Jock' Livingston lead his band of cricketers out to field for the second time in two days. India, who were made to follow on, opened through her usual opening pair Merchant and Mantri.

Lambert operated from the Churchgate end, and sent down the first ball to Merchant punctually at 10-45 this morning. Merchant turned Lambert for a single with the second ball of his first over, and Mantri was left to face four balls of Lambert. Mantri left alone most of the balls, and Freer came on from the other end to support Lambert. Freer was swinging quite a lot and Merchant turned the last ball of his first over to the leg for two. With the scoreboard registering four runs, Merchant who at the time was three runs, was extremely lucky in as much as Oldfield fielding at short fine leg failed to hold a "sister" off the fourth ball of Lambert's second over.

This escape was only short-lived for in the next over Mantri was brilliantly held by Livingston behind the wickets. Livingston had to dive nearly three yards to hold on to Mantri's chance (6-1-1) Mantri was sigularly unfortunate in being out to a catch that was most amazingly held.

Rusi Mody came out to join his skipper and after the innings had lasted just twenty minutes, Modi sent up the first ten of the innings.

Merchant sent up twenty of the innings with a single off Freer to leg. Modi reached his own ten runs with a beautiful cover-drive for three off Freer, and Pettiford, running all the the way from the third man succeeded in stopping what would otherwise be a certain boundary.

Lambert who was limping went in, and G. Dawkes came in to field in his stead. Tribe, replaced Freer after the latter had been bowling for nearly an hour for his seven overs, during which he had captured Mantri's wicket. Modi despatched Tribe towards the square-leg boundary where Dawkes as much as he wanted could not stop it.

After Worrell had been bowling for three overs, Ray Smith took over from him and with the third ball of the latter's first over Modi sent up the side's fifty runs after the innings had been in progress for nearly 65 minutes, Modi batting 27 and Merchant 22.

Both Merchant and Modi were digging themselves in, and were taking no risks. Modi entered his thirties after batting for four minutes short of an hour.

The crowd had by now risen to about 15,000. Merchant was still more cautious than Modi, and in eighty minutes' play had scored only 24 runs. Merchant survived a very confident appeal for caught behind the wicket off the last ball of Tribe's fourth over with the score at 59. Two by Modi off Ray Smith sent up 61 runs a little after noon. Two balls later Modi beautifully late-cut him for three. Modi reached his 40 in 61 minutes.

Merchant, who had scored 20 in 37 minutes, took nearly fifty minutes for his five runs. A full toss from Ray Smith was sent by Vijay crashing through the covers and raised his side's total to 70. A few minutes later Merchant reached his thirty obtained in 95 minutes.

Modi reached his fifty with a two off Ray Smith; the fifty being obtained in 83 minutes. More disasters were in store for India, for with the very next ball Modi was clean bowled with his score at 51, and the total 83. Modi's fifty-one included three fours. The Merchant-Modi partnership realised 77 runs.

Hazare came out to join his skipper, the latter being 31 at the time. Hazare played out the over, and in the next over Merchant hit straight stroke behind the bowler Tribe.

Merchant sent up 90 with a single off Tribe, after the innings had lasted for nearly 110 minutes. Merchant himself was 38 at the time. Hazare soon broke his "duck" with a single off the same bowler.

With a single off Smith, Merchant reached his 40, seven minutes before the close of play, after the play had been in progress for 113 minutes.

Five minutes before the lunch Pettiford replaced Tribe from the C.C.I. end after the later had bowled nine overs for thirtyone ones. Merchant tapped Pettiford's fifth delivery through the slips for a four. This was his fourth of the innings.

Lunch was taken with the score at 97 for the loss of Mantri and Modi. Merchant at the time was 44 not out.

Lambert opened after the lunch interval and bowled a maiden to Hazare. Pettiford, who opened from the C.C. end bowled a maiden also to Merchant.

Hazare within ten minutes after resumption sent up the hunded of the innings scored in 130 minutes. Merchant was then batting 45 and Hazare 3.

Merchant reached his fifty with a brilliant pull to the square leg for four off Pettiford's fifth ball of the second over, Merchant's fifty included five fours in a staw of 132 minutes. Freer returned to the attack in the place of Lambert after the latter had bowled four overs. Merchant continued to smother Pettiford's leg-breaks by going out to beat them. Merchant reached his 62 hitting Tribe behind the bowler.

Merchant late-cut Pettiford for another four through the slips to reach 66 runs.

Merchant bent one of his knees and swiped Freer towards leg boundary. Freer had changed his side of bowling. Instead of bowling over the wicket, he started bowling round the wicket.

Merchant now opened out and hit every bowler he came across. Hazare who was all along keeping quiet now hit one four, the first one of his innings, hit after an hour and a quarter. With a single through the slips Merchant reached his 80, scored in 180 minutes, and eight fours.

Indian skipper sent up 150 on the board by hitting one off Tribe. This total had taken 187 minutes.

With India requiring only six runs to avoid an innings defeat, Worrell returned to the attack bowled a maiden to Hazare. A little later Merchant snicked one from Tribe dangerously between Livingston and Freer, and got a four for it. India thus saved an innings defeat.

Ray Smith came to bowl for Tribe and Hazare snicked him for a four behind the wicket.

By singles Merchant reached his 94. Merchant was unfortunate in missing his century by six runs, and was declared leg before wicket to Worrell Merchant who had opened the innings yesterday stayed at the wicket for 214 minutes. His partnership with Hazare bore 91 runs for the same, and included nine fours.

Adhikari joined Hazare, who was doing 24. 200 of the innings were sent up in 246 minutes. New ball was taken at 206, and Lambert returned to the attack. Freer started from the other end.

Hazare reached his 60 in 175 minutes.

Tribe came on to bowl from the Churchgate end in place of Lambert and Hazare quickly late cut him for a four.

Tribe's being given the bowling proved extremely successful, for Alley caught a magnificent catch a few inches from off the ground in the cover position. Hazare was thus unfortunate to lose an early wicket Hazare's 64 were scored with great deal of patience and it took him 176 minutes to do so. Nine fours were included in the score of Hazare.

Umrigar and Adhikari played out time and were not out 10 and 30 at the end of the day. The score was 255 for 4 wickets.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings)	448
INDIAN XI (1st Innings) ..	289
INDIAN XI (2nd Innings)	
V. M Merchant, lbw b Worrell..	94
M. K Mantri, c Livingstone, b Freer	1
R. S. Modi, b R. Smith	51
V. S. Hazare, c Alley b Tribe	64
H. R Adhikari, batting	30
P. R. Umrigar, batting	10
D. G. Phadkar, V. Mankad, V. B. Nimbalkar, C. S. Nayudu and C. R. Rangachari to bat.	
Extras (byes 4, 1-byes 1)	5
TOTAL (for 4 wkts.)	255

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 6: 2 for 83: 3 for 174: 4 for 239.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lambert	13	1	46	0
Freer	18	1	45	1
Worrell	14	6	18	1
Tribe	23	2	86	1
Ray Smith	14	2	24	1
Pettiford	14	4	31	0

Umpires: N. D. Karmarkar and J. R. Patel.

Uttam To Write On TT For BC

UTTAM CHANDARANA, India's national Table Tennis champion and international player, will write two exclusive articles for The Bombay Chronicle this week. He will look back on the recent visit of the former world champions, Bergmann and Barna, and recount their Indian tour and make critical and expert comments.

It will be remembered that Uttam Chandarana. met both these TT titans and tested his sinews and wrists with them, who still represent the best that the world has evolved in this fascinating game of Table Tennis. Barna, in a recently published interview in London, said that India's best TT players could rank with the best in the world and took a hard beating all through. Well, Uttam will tell you all about it, and more, in his own crisp, lucid, inimitable style.

The TT pen-treat, which The Bombay Chronicle has arranged to publish exclusively, will be run on Wednesday and Thursday. Don't miss it.

SATURDAY'S RACE ENTRIES

Eighth Day Of Bombay Winter Meeting

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS (1949)—Distance 1 mile.

Manzoor, Chand Chakor, Gamble for Love, King of Diamonds, Musafir, Desert Kid, Masquerade, Magic Hour, Desert Queen, Maha Maya, Par Excellence, Gang Bhup, Lira Malt, Mansoor Beg, Trumpeldor, Kennereth, Prince of Mahad, Neola, Your Majesty, Play On, Treasure Toy, Rukhsana, Carpala, Makarpura, Pavan, Queen Elizabeth, Rustum and Lochinvar.

THE C. C. GUILLILAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Namdar, Shan-e-Hind, First Royalty, Shahi Bag, Billet Doux, Rajput Warrior, Aman Quicksand, Paper King, Swan Walk, Fitna, Rana Pratap, Zam Zam and Liberty Belle.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Namdar, Rao Saheb, Shahi Bag, Aman, Star of Mahad, Brave Prince, Royal Mantle, Pravina, Boops Fancy, Navvara, Jane Jigar and Jawahir.

THE OKARA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Gipsy Moon, Sohni, Queen of Gwalior, Find Out, Big Three, Yearling, Manisha, Spring Chicken, Blue Lotus, Ayaaz, Dev Doot, Flying Clipper, Aan Baan, Baaz Bahadur, Courage, Neola, La Jawab, Chand Chakor, Nirvana, Dragon Seed, Repartee, Sunbathing, Titli, Queen Anne, Sweet Maryla, and Shah Jahan.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Shah Nawaz, Hooded Terror, Lochinvar, Mah-I-Nau, Bashir, Purat, Untamed Prince, Dark Roy, Wet Bob, Morning, Princessa, Her Excellency, Panditji, Valiant Prince, Bihari, Kalpana, London Tan, Flying Princess, Afiatoon, Triple Alliance, Riviera, Whirlwind, Musafir, Show On, Lady Cleopatra, Sir Galahad, King's Star, Navroze, Lira Malt, Embarkation and Irish Right.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE NAVSARI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

My Aziza, Nagarpalika, Piarehind, Shookariya, Queenie, Again and Again, Rumbita, Coral Amorette, Beeds Luck, Star of America, Masked Lady, Gay Girl, Kranti, Blue Gleam, Fairy Gates, Queen of Kandy, Wagh Mahal, Agani Mani, Nava Rama, Laughing Lady, Takaiul, Quip, Azizeh, Shazadi Hasina Caltex Queen, Red Carnation, and Chanod Star.

The above race will be divided into 2 divisions. One division to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

THE BORIVLI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Carpala, Mr. Rambler, Princess Victory, Broken Mask, Hercules, Queen's Cup, Mah Khurshid, Nature Boy, Tantalum, Indian Port, Portoi, Progress, Pessimist, Plucky Princess, Pick Money, Pretty Town, Honey Bunch, Kammu, Luminary, Glitter, Chetna, Steve, Time Bomb, Belle Amie, True Love, Bara Mulla, Tawaqul, Aarzu, Kickshaw, King's Cup, My Pleasure, Chandrakor, Mirella, Cherry Blossom, Blue Arrow, Sweet Love and Billy Boy.

The above race will be divided into 2 divisions. One division to be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

One division to be ridden by Aptice Jockeys with allowances.

Inter-Varsity Badminton

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. (PTI): In the final of the Inter-Varsity Badminton played here today, Calcutta beat Bombay by three matchese to nil.

Results:—

SINGLES: H. Guha (Calcutta) beat M. Bopardikar (Bombay) 15-2, 15-9, A. G. Dutt (Calcutta) beat D. Kumble (Bombay) 15-10, 15-1.

DOUBLES:— H. Guha and A. G. Dutt (Calcutta) beat M. K. Bopardikar and M. Desai (Bombay) 15-9, 15-8.

A GOALLESS DRAW IN SENIOR HOCKEY

Five Umpires Fail To Put In An Appearance

BOMBAY, Monday.

St. Xavier's College "A" and Young Sports "A" shared points in a goalless encounter in the senior Division of the B.P.H.A. League. Both sides had numerous scoring opportunities but they were wasted.

The College side are now improving with their every outing and soon they will come up to a shade of their last year's performance, but one thing is lacking and that is they fail to open out the game. The right flank is weak, but it should not be neglected. They should be given a chance to improve.

Young Sports missed two very valuable scoring opportunities. On both occasions R. Donald was at fault. He failed to tap the ball past a beaten goalie. Young Sports are this year's shock side in the league and you never can tell what they may have in store even for the best of teams.

Much has already been inked off about the umpiring at headquarters of hockey in Bombay, as well as in other playgrounds in the City. But, now, things are getting worse and those concerned with the organisation of the Umpires Association, seem to have lost control. This evening only one umpire Mr. Ambrose turned up from among the six scheduled to supervise the 3 games at the Cooperage. All the games were supervised by two umpires Ambrose Fernandes and Ancent D'Souza.

It is high time that the hockey authorities confer with the Umpires Association and come to some agreement or else take over the responsibility upon themselves. The state of affairs at headquarters is hopeless but at Parel, Parsi Cyclists Ground and Bombay Gymkhana is deplorable. Two men supervise the games day in and day out and they are by now fed up themselves.

The B.P.H.A. who conduct hockey for the love of Bombay's enthusiasts have had a high reputation for providing the best in games and supervision. This is a known fact. But, when teams have paid their fees they should get some return for the sport they provide.

Siddarth College beat Wilson College by the odd goal in five in the Inter-College Hockey League which commenced this evening at the Cooperage.

In the first Division of the B.P.H.A. League Bombay Area Army scored another convincing win. This time they beat Bhimraj S.C. by seven goals to nil. Arjun Singh scored 3, Balbir 2, Pindi Das and Piyare Lall one each.

FRAMJEE WINS THRILLING GAME

Handicap Billiards

BOMBAY, Monday.

A thrilling encounter between M. J. Framjee and P. Birdie, in which the former won by a narrow margin of just four points was the highlight of this evening's match in the Alec Sequeira Handicap Billiards Cup Tournament. Birdie, who had a handicap of 175 wiped out his deficit long before his opponent settled down. Taking a good start, Birdie hung on to the lead until 50 points after wiping out the handicaps Framjee started with a slightly better handicap of 160, giving him a start of fifteen points over his opponent.

Striking excellent form Framjee led his opponent at 216 to 147. But Birdie was not to be denied the chance of fighting back, and he did so. Playing cautiously he reduced the margin systematically, and actually came to within striking distance of Framjee, and at one stage the score was 216-201 in favour of Franjee Franjee however prevailed over the extra bit, and won by just four points. The highest breaks of Birdie were 56 and 35, while those all round the wicket. His scores in-

Tennis Stars To Arrive Today

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The British and U. S. players will arrive here tomorrow to take part in the Lawn Tennis Championship Asia commencing on December 22. The French and the Belgian contingets arrived here today. Spychala and Cernik who will be competing in individual capacity are expected here from London as soon as the required special permission was obtained from New Delhi.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET
Brabourne Stadium
10-45 a.m. Second Unofficial Test (Commonwealth vs India—Final day).
HOCKEY
Cooperage
2-50 p.m. Podar vs. Sydenham (Inter-College).
3-45 p.m. Catholic Gym. vs. Panchgani Parsis (First Div).
4-45 p.m. B.P.T. vs. Bombay City "A" (Senior Division).
Parsi Cyclists Ground
3 p.m. Lever S.C. 'B' vs. Ordnance.
4 p.m. Globe S.C. vs. Kurla Spartans (Third Division).
St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel.
3 p.m. Mazagaon Dock "B" vs. Blue Wizards "B".
4 p.m. B.P.T. "B" vs. RIN Pay Office.
5 p.m. G.I.P. "B" vs. Black Spiders (Parel League).
BILLIARDS
Byculla YMCA
6 p.m. Miss D. Bastavala (plus 100) vs. P. Dossa (minus 250) (Alec Sequira Cup).

SECOND AND THIRD DIVISION HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the Second Division matches played at the Bombay Gymkhana ground this evening R.I.N. "B" beat Reserve Bank S.C. by a solitary goal scored by Hadfield.

Mazagaon Docks beat St. Xavier's College "C" by two goals to nil. Allwyn scored both goals.

On the Parsi Cyclists ground two third division games were played and resulted as follows:

Metal Box and Ruia College shared two goals, Carvalho scoring for the former, while Thakkar scored for the latter. Then Thos. Cook S.C. and Young Aryans were concerned in a goalless draw.

HOCKEY AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Monday.

Young Rovers 3 (Rodrigues 2, Andrades 1) B.B. and C.I. "C" 0.

St. Xavier's "D" 2 (Fonseca 2), G.I.P. Rly. "D" 0.

Telephone Club 2 (Misquitta 2), St. Xavier's "E" 0.

DAVINDER RANKED INDIA'S NO. 1

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. (PTI): Davinder Mohan of Bombay is ranked as India's number one in the All India Badminton ranking list announced by the Ranking Committee which met here today.

The Ranking Committee consisted of Messrs C. Gomms (Bombay), C. R. Chatterjee (Bengal) and J. N. Saxena (East Punjab).

The following is the ranking list announced by the Committee:

Singles:
1. Davinder Mohan (Bombay),
2. George Lewis (Bombay),
3. Manoj Guha (Bengal),
4. S. L. Jaini (Delhi),
5. Sunil Bose (Bengal),
6. T. N. Seth (U.P.)

Doubles:
1. D. G. Mugwe and B. V. Ullal (Bombay),
2. Lewis and Davinder Mohan (Bombay),
3. Sunil Bose and Manoj Guha (Bengal).

RAMESH DIVECHA GETS HIS CHANCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. (PTI): The West Bengal Governor's Eleven to oppose the Commonwealth cricket team in Calcutta on December 24, 26 and 27 was announced tonight.

The team will consist of the following: Mustaque Ali, (Holkar) Captain, S. N. Banerjee (Bihar), R. Divecha (Bombay), P. Roy, S. Banerjee (Junior), P. B. Dutt, N. Chowdhury, P. Sen, S. K. Girdhari, N. Chatterjee and B. Frank (Bengal).

12th man—S. Mustafi (Bengal).

Reserves: S. Khanna, A. Dasgupta and Sivaji Bose (Bengal).

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MODERATE BUYING SUPPORT FOR STEELS AND TEXTILES

Bombay Burmas Harden On Good Demand

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The local Share Bazar was steady today with moderate buying. As pointed out before the market feeling bullish, recent liquidation by old bulls was readily absorbed by new buyers and covering by shorts and the market displayed good rallying power. However in view of approaching holiday's, there was absence of any aggressive buying but moderate support imparted steady tone.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1512/8 and improved at Rs. 1520, Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 312 and improved at Rs. 313.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1062 and after improving at Rs. 1072 reacted at Rs 1065, Kohinoors opened at Rs. 300 and steadied at Rs. 299, Svadeshi Mill shares opened at Rs 275 and improved at Rs. 277, Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14/6 and after improving at Rs. 14/8 steadied at Rs. 14/7.

The market was fluctuating within a narrow range. Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1,522/8 and reacted at Rs. 1,512/8 but again improved at Rs. 1,522/8 and steadied at Rs. 1,520/- Cotton Mill shares failed to show any marked change in quotations. Bombay Burmas were very steady under persistent buying and after opening at Rs. 352/8 advanced at Rs. 367/8. Constructions and Belapurs were also steady. It is said that some option dealers were supporting the market.

Towards the close Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,517/8 and Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1,070/- closing tone of the market was steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1068	12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	302	8
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	279	8
Central India Mills (6)	257	0
Simplex Mills (6-8) xd.	207	8
New Great Eastern (8)	165	0
Indore (8-3)	132	8
Gokak Mills (12)	272	0
Century Spinning (15)	252	8
Swan Mills (20)	322	8
Indian Bleaching (6)	152	0
Finlay Mills (15)	274	0
Morarji Goculdas (S) 7d	425	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	236	4
Meyer (12)	112	8
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 15	6
India United Ord. (0-13-0)	12	3
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 15	6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	175	0
Podar (S)	147	8
Khatau Makanji (5)	186	4
Swadeshi Coupon	67	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	313	4
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1,521	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	138	8
CEMENT		
Associaed Cement (6)	151	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-3)	366	4
Belapur Sugar (9)	231	0
Sarvajanik Syndicate (1-8)	35	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 9	6
Premier Construction	96 8	0
Tata Chemical	13	12
Tata Oil (2)	53	8
Indian Iron (As. 12)	30 2	6
Bengal Steel (0-12)	23	1
British Indian Corp. (0-9)	4	1
Indian Copper	2	5
Wimco	209	6
Alcock	272	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)	1482	5
Andhra Valley (25)	1,410	0
Tata Hydro (3)	153	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	60	8
Phoenix (50)	136	4
Indian Mfg.	2920	0
Kuria XD	125	0
Colaba (12)	124	0
New City (11)	185	0
Minerva (12)	140	0
Bradbury (12)	530	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	3	0
Bharat Mills (2)	37	0
Mysore (4)	182	4
Morarji Mills (12-8)	178	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	688	12
Vishnu Cotton (8)	232	8
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur Mills (200)	2860	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	54	8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3 XD	32	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15	14
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	170	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	62	0
Berar Mills	250	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	131	4
Ahmedabad New	76	0
Surat Electric	126	14
Karachi Electric (2)	136	14
Broach (0-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	8
Amalgamated (0-12)	12	4
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	141	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	151	4
Bombay Suburban New	85	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1805	0
Imperial Bank P (8-12)	445	0
Central Bank (1-8)	85	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	85	0
Bank of India (4)	176	0
Union (0-5)	7	4
Baroda (2-8)	122	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	41	0
United Commercial (1-8)	45	0
Jaipur Bank (1-5)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	265	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4250	
Empire (10)	941	4
New India (1-7)	62	0
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2)	36	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B. I. G. (1)	14	10
Industrial and Prudential	26	8
Neptune	7	0
New Great	25	0
All India General	14	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
C.P. (1-14) XD	113	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (103)	227	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	130	0
Burma Petrol	1 6	9
Mackenzie (6)	77	8
Port Canning (3)	61	0
Kemp and Co. (30)	362	8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	88	0
Dharamsey Chemical (3)	40	0
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16	0
Alembic (15)	150	0
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	28	0
Indian Cement (1937)	171	4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B. S.)	145	0
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Manmadi Steam	96	0
Sardar Carbonic X.D	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Gujarat Motor	28	0
Estrella Batteries	30	8
Manmad Press	120	0
National Rayon	56	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1240	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1305	0
Hydro Electric (7)	128	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	220	0
Central India (5)	655	0
Swedeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	650	0
Lakshmi Mills	267	8
Khatau	100	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	105	10
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre Construction First	100	8
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	97	4
Amalgamated	115	8
Baroit	72	8
Tata Chemical	130	0
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	110	0
Mackenzie (1st)	85	0
Mackenzie (2)	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mill	60	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	12
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	70	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	8
Gula Kajamsingh	8	0
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	8
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	8
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2 14	6
New Victoria	2	4
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4	4
Palton (8)	120	0
Gold Mohor	302	8
New Kaiser Hind	305	0
Sajjan Mills X.D.	145	0
Osmanshahi (16)	250	0
Azamshahi	280	0
Air India Tata	67	0
Hind Motors	5 2	6
Indian Steam	7 15	

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Tata Ordinary 313, Tata Deferred 1521-4, Indian Iron 30-2-6, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 23-1, Bombay Dyeing 1068-12, Central India 257-8, Gokak 274-6, Kohinoor 302-8, Simplex 207-8, Swadeshi 279-6, Tata Power 1485, Associated Cement 151-14, Belapur 231-14, Bombay Burma (Old) 366-4, Scindia 14-9-6, Central Bank 85-8, New India 62, Tata 2nd Pref. 138-12.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

120 Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 Ready Japan	4	6	6
120 Ready Italy	4	8	9
150 Ready Italy	4	5	6
150 D. Box December	872	0	0
150 D. Box January	872	0	0
December Opening	858	0	0
Highest	873	0	0
Lowest	856	0	0

PEPPER PRICES

BOMBAY Dec. 19

Calicut	2800
Allipai	2750
Ready	2275 to 2300
Posh	2340 to 2360

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The local bullion market was quietly steady with restricted business. Traders are inclined to await fresh developments.

Posh delivery silver opened at Rs. 172-6 and under scattered selling was quoted at Rs. 172-4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 171-12. Posh delivery Gold opened at Rs. 113-5 and steadied at Rs. 113-4. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75-12.

Later on there was moderate buying and Silver after advancing at Rs. 172/14 closed as under:

Ready Silver	172	0	0
Posh dely.	172	8	0
Ready Gold	114	0	0
Posh dely.	113	9	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Today being "Somvati Amas," the local produce market was closed but oil market was open and quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	36	10	0
Bold Ready	35	10	0
Bold January	35	10	0
Bold December	35	10	0
Oil Bombay Mills	20	4	0
Oil Up-country Mills	20	0	0
Oil January	20	1	0
Oil February	20	5	0
LINSEED—			
Indore	35	4	0
Bold	35	2	0
Feb-Mar.	34	1	0
Small	34	6	0
April-May	33	9	0
Oil	21	0	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	24	12	0
Ready	24	10	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	14	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1960	99	10	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	2	0
2 3/4 per cent 1973	96	0	0
3 per cent Con	97	12	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	12	0
3 per cent 1952-55	102	0	0
3 per cent 1957	101	12	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	5	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	6	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	5	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	2	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	8	0
3 1/2 per cent 1960-70	110	4	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	101	12	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-60	110	8	9
4 1/2 per cent 1958-66	113	0	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	4	0
2 3/4 per cent C. P 1961	97	1	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	1	0
3 per cent Bombay 1.955	100	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent D P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C. P 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.P 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P 1961-68	99	12	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	99	0	0
4 per cent B P T long dated	109	12	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109	8	0
5 p.c Bombay Muni 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent Bom. Municipality 1954	113	8	0
6 per cent K. P T 1956	113	12	0

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago Grains were irregular and slow early, then firmed on short covering in December wheat which was a feature. This was attributed to the fact that recent deliveries were taken with little or no pressure of cash marketings. Reports of scattered rains in the Southwest served to depress July wheat. Export business was quiet but there were indications that Denmark was still enquiring for soybeans. Increased liquidation in the spot month of wheat caused prices to ease from best levels.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.

December	2.21-1/8
March	2.21
May	2.14-5/8
July	1.96-3/4

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Dec. 17

Australian wheat Feb bulk 128 Dec.-Jan.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec 19.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates I. T. D D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T. T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th & 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th—9th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th & 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 7th—9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th & 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th—9th Month.

New York B C. Rate T. T. Rs 478 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435

Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 478 1/4. Montreal Rs. 435.

Banks Buying T T Rs. 475 Montreal Rs 431 3/4.

Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 4293/4./

Banks Buying D D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C., Montreal Rs. 430 1/2 L/C

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs 7250

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs 7500

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79.

Switzerland Banks Selling T. T D. D. Fcs. 90 1/4.

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fcs. 1033.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Gldn 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T D. D. Rs. 83 1/4.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 156 3/4.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 238 1/2.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8. London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. not quoted, London-Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4. London Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65. London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl. 35, London Belgium Cross Rate Fcs 139.90-140.10 London Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36. London Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16. London/Iran Cross Rate Ri 90.20 London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.63-65. London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1-84 2/1.94 London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 80.35 London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 5.60-5 65 London Montreal Cross Rate dol. 3.07-3/4-3.08 1/4 London New York Cross Rate $2.79 7 8-2.80 1/8 London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr 19.98-20.02 London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 979-981 London/Prague Cross Rate K. 141 London Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16 London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50 London Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23-12.26.

London Discts— 3 Mos 5/8 p.c

London Discts 6 Mos 3/4 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money: Call 3/4 per cent 3 Mos 1 per cent. 6 Mos 1-1/4 per cent. 12 Mos 1-1/2 per cent

Tone: Easy.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 16th December were as under:

Number of Cheques: 1,92,897

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 52,15,47,842-6-0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 19

MILLS

Apollo 2/15/6

B. Dyeing 1062/8 71/4 65 72/8 65 68/12

C. India 255 54/8 57 55 57

Century 252/8

Colaba 124

E. Textiles 236/4

Elphinstone Ord 60/8

Finlay 274

Gokak 273 75 74 75 74

I. U. Defd 1/15 1/15/6

I. U. Ord 12/1 12/3

Indore 130 37/8 31/4 35 32/8

Kohinoor 299/8 301/8 298/8 303 2/8

Laxmi 688/12

Meyer 111/4 12/8

Minerva 140

Morarji 427/8 25 (Ex Div)

New City 185 86/4

New Great 168 64 65

Podar 145 47/8

Simplex 201/8 5/8 3 8/8 7/8 (Ex Div)

Svadeshi 276 75 79 77 79/8

Swan 322/8

Tata Mills 54/8

Vishnu 232/8

B. Steam 227/8

Scindia 14/4 14/9 14/7 14/9/6

Baroda 123/8 24/8

Central 82/8 83/8

Central New 85

Imperial Old 1790 1805

Imperial New 447/8 43/12 49

India 174 76

Union 7/4

U. Commercial 50/8 51

Ahmedabad 131/4 30 31/4

Andhra 1410

Andhra Pref. 1240

Suburban 150/10 51/4

Hydro 153/8

Power 1485

New India 63 62

B. Steel 22/12 22/13 22/11 23/1

I. Iron 30/2 29/15 30/1 29/15 30/2/6

Jam Wire 40

Tata Defd 1512/8 25 11/4 26/4 21/4

Tata Ord 312/8 14 12 13/8 13

Tata Ist Pref 200

Tata IInd Pref 138 38/8

Alcock 272/8 75 72/8

A.C.C. 150 50/12 49/8 51

Belapur 223 31

B. B. Old 355 68/12 66/4

B. B. New 122/8 30

B. B Petrol 1/7 1/6/9

B.I.C. 9/1/6 9/0/6 9/1

I. Copper 2/6/6 2/6/9 2/6/6

I. I. Trust 88

Kemp 362/8

Port Canning 61

P. Const. 97 98 96/8 97/8 96/8

Shivraipur 35 35/4 34/12 35

Tata Chem. 13/14 13/11 13/12

Tata Oil 53 52/8 53

Walchandnagar 145

Wimco 212/8 6/4 9/6

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 75/8 76

Standard Mill 227/8

National Rayon Pref. 70

Svadeshi Coupon 67

INCREASED COVERING AND TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Small Rally In Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

COTTON.—Prices steadied after initial irregularity on persistent dribbles of price fixing in near months evidently connected with export business a noticeable slackening in hedges and the ever-present loan influences. Commission houses supported distant months based on the approval of marketing quotas. The session finally closed steady on increased week-end covering and trade buying. The day's sales were put at 50,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

March	30.56+06
May	30.38+06
July	29.79+04
October	28.33+05
December	28.22+05
Middling Spot	31.26+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	30.53
May	30.33
July	29.71
October	28.26 bid
Middling Spot	30.10

WALL STREET MARKET

Trading was quieter with prices irregularly lower though confined to fractions in most instances. Bullish technicians noted that the market undergoing only mild correction after the steady advance earlier in the week. Most buyers were holding off to allow technical factors some sway and to await developments following the U.S. Steel Corporation's price rise. Assorted steels rubbers, oils and rails were among issues showing small losses. A small rally gave the market a rather well divided fractional appearance. The session closed steady.

WALLSTREET

American Telephone and Telegraph	146-5/8
Amerex Holding Co.	32
Anaconda Copper Mining	28-3/8
Chase National Bank	35-3/8
Firestone Tyre	52-1/2
General Electric	41
General Motors	69-3/4
Ingersol Rand	67-3/4
International Nickel of Canada "A"	27-3/4
National Bank of New York	44
New York Central Rail Road	10-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-1/8
Texas Corporation	61—7/8
Union Carbide	44
U.S. Smelting	39
U S Steel Common	26-3/4
Western Union "A"	18

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 720,006 shares. Highest and lowest U S Steel trading prices were 26-1/4 and 26-1/8 respectively.

NEED TO TAP NEW SOURCES OF BUSINESS

Annual Review Of Insurance In India

NEW DELHI, December 18.

"It is too early yet to measure with any exactitude the ultimate consequences of devaluation of the Rupee, but given increased output, lower costs and larger competitive exports, devaluation will in the long run usher in an era of comparative prosperity", writes the Superintendent of Insurance in his report which forms part of the Indian Insurance Year Book 1949.

"If trade and industry flourish", he adds, "insurance business in the country is bound to expand".

The Year Book shows that on October 7, 1949 there were 339 insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938. Of this number, 234 were Indian and 105 non-Indian insurers. One hundred and forty one Indian insurers were engaged in Life business only, 48 in Life and other categories and 45 only in non-Life business. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were 5, 15 and 85 respectively.

The year 1948 witnessed a further reduction in the volume of new Life insurance business written in India, confirming the warning given in last year's report that the war-time boom had come to an end. Peak years of business were 1945 and 1946 and since then there has been a falling off.

CONSOLIDATION

Young insurers are warned not to regard the progress of an insurance company as something that goes on "automatically". The progress it makes, it is emphasised, is the product of a variety of forces comprising a high degree of technical and administrative skill, sustained and continued efforts by the staff and a flexibility of management to meet the needs of policyholders whom it must satisfy.

Referring to insurers engaged in Fire and other classes of insurance, the Superintendent remarks that these have generally shown an expansion in premium income. "This expansion is more pronounced in Marine business. The year witnessed higher losses in Marine and Miscellaneous business. The achievements justify some satisfaction but not complacency.

"The progress of general insurance business, as is well-known, is closely linked with the expansion of a nation's economy. If the measure adopted by the Government bring in their train more brisk trade and industry, these classes of insurance business are sure to prosper".

EXPANSION

Commenting on the tendency among a certain class of Indian insurers transacting general classes of business to extend their activities outside the country, the report states: "The desire for expansion is understandable, as in course of time Indian insurers, must enter other countries of the world to cater for the expanding commerce of India. They have to play their part both in the internal and external economy of the country. General insurance business in India is, however, still in its infancy and insurers would do well to develop and gather strength inside the home country before thinking of expanding their activities outside its borders".

LIFE INSURANCE

New Life insurance business effected in India by Indian insurers in 1948 amounted to about 4,67,000 policies, insuring a sum of Rs. 1,07.68 crores and yielding an annual premium income of Rs. 5.77 crores. These figures represent a decrease over the previous year of about 57,000 in the number of policies, about Rs. 6.38 crores in the sum insured and Rs. 0.45 crore in premium income. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were about 19,000 policies, insuring a sum of Rs. 11.97 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 0.71 crore, showing a slight decrease from the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The net amount of Life insurance business effected by Indian insurers in India and in force at the end of 1948 amounted to about 27,91,000 policies, insuring a sum of Rs. 5,66.38 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 27.59 crores. These figures represent an increase over the previous year's of about 84,000 policies, Rs. 19.21 crores and Rs. 0.61 crore respectively. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were about 2,34,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 1,01.08 crore and with a premium income of Rs. 5.68 crores, representing an increase over the previous year's figure of about 5,000 policies but a decrease of about Rs. 0.82 crores in the sum insured and Rs. 0.15 crore in the premium income.

The net amount of Life insurance business effected outside India by Indian insurers in 1948 and the amount remaining in force at the end of that year were about 21,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 7.04 crores; and about 2,02,200 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 45.30 crores.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The net total premium income of Indian insurers under business other than Life was Rs. 9.28 crores, comprising Rs. 5.02 crores from Fire insurance, Rs. 1.78 crores from Marine insurance and Rs. 2.43 crores from Miscellaneous insurance.

The net premium income of non-Indian insurers for business in India was as follows: Fire insurance Rs. 2.37 crores, Marine insurance Rs. 1.87 crores and Miscellaneous insurance Rs. 1.55 crores.

The ratio of claims to the net premium income of Indian and non-Indian insurers combined was 32 per cent in Fire insurance, 51 per cent in Marine insurance and 36 per cent in Miscellaneous insurance. The corresponding percentages for 1947 were 34, 48 and 35.

Ratios of commission to the net premium income were: Fire insurance 22 per cent as against 21 per cent for 1947; Marine insurance 12 per cent and Miscellaneous insurance 16 per cent with no change in the last two classes over the year 1947.

Ratios of expenses of management to the net premium income were: Fire insurance 25 per cent as against 26 per cent for 1947; Marine insurance 19 per cent with no change over the year 1947; and Miscellaneous insurance 24 per cent as against 23 per cent for 1947.

On September 30, 1949 there were 99 provident societies (98 constituted in the Dominion of India and 1 in the Dominion of Pakistan) registered under the Insurance Act.

SHIPPING NEWS

DUE TO SAIL

T.S.S. Jal-Jawahar for U.K./Continent via Port Said Gibraltar, with Passengers, Mails and General cargo on 28-12-49.

Capt. Taylor.

S.S. Jalaketu for U.S.A. via Quilon, Karachi 20th Dec. 1949.

DUE TO ARRIVE

S.S. "Pacific Unity" from U.S.A. on or about 4th January, 1950.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, December 19, (PTI): Kalipada Bisi, a prominent worker of the Bengal Provincial National Trade Union Congress, was killed in a bombing incident at Belphurria (24 Parganas) yesterday. It is stated that while coming out of a tea shop he was attacked by some persons who threw a bomb at him.

He had been stoned by some unknown persons on Saturday night.

RAJASTHAN CHECKS DACOITY

Stern Measures

JAIPUR, Dec. 18. (PTI): The Rajasthan police have succeeded in "curbing the feeling of insecurity" that had recently spread over certain parts of the Union, it is stated today. The police have captured the notorious outlaw Sarajbaan, shot down Daula, his co-adjutor and arrested some others who were on the wanted list for several cases of murder and dacoity.

The Rajasthan Government have decided to raise some specialised squads equipped with rifles, sten-guns, hand-granades and motor transport for effectively dealing with the dacoits who are still at large.

PLANNING EXPERT TRONE'S REPORTS

Under Scrutiny, Nehru Says

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI): Dr. S. Trone an eminent American engineer who had been invited to advise the Government of India generally about planning and development had submitted his reports, said the Prime Minister in a reply in Parliament today.

Dr. Trone assumed charge of his duties on August 12, 1949 and had submitted four reports. The reports were treated as confidential and at present there was no intention of making them public. Pandit Nehru said that the Government were considering the reports.

Dr. Trone was engaged for three months, but on his suggestion he continued till he had completed the particular work. The Government intended to end the present tenure by the end of this month. After that the Government would decide about the future as soon as they had studied the reports.

Copy Of Constitution

NEW DELHI, December 19. A 250-page authenticated copy of the Constitution of India has been published in a Government of India Gazette extraordinary.

The constitution was authenticated by the President of the Constituent Assembly on November 26.

Councillor Resigns

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 19, (PTI): Mr. N. B. Kadadi, independent member of the Bombay Legislative Council from the Belgaum-cum-Bihapur-cum-Sholapur constituency, today forwarded his resignation of the membership of the Council to the President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

A Leaguer Resigns

MADRAS Dec. 19, (PTI): Mr. Mahim Schamnad Muslim League member of the Madras Assembly, has tendered his resignation to the President of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board as a protest against the "unsympathetic attitude" of the Government of India in the matter of the formation of Karnataka province. He is the first non-Congress member to resign from the Assembly on this question.

18 YEARS FOR HITLER'S ACE COMMANDER

Field Marshal Manstein Sentenced

HAMBURG, Dec. 19 (PTI-Reuter): Field Marshall Eric Von Manstein Hitler's ace commander in Poland and Russia, was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for war crimes by a British Military Court here today.

Manstein, white-haired and half blind, went very red in the face as he heard the verdict. He seemed dazed until two British officers touched him on the arm and led him away.

The actual passing of the sentence did not take more than one minute.

The President, General Sir Frank Simpson, said "the period during which you have spent in custody has been taken into consideration. The finding of the Court will be subject to confirmation"

With the words "The Court is now closed" the President ended a trial that had lasted almost four months.

Manstein was the 938th and the last German to go before a British War Crimes Court.

No Sooner had the findings been announced today than his defence lawyers asked for an adjournment. They have the right, under the Court's procedure, to prepare pleas of mitigation under the charges on which he has been found guilty.

Sentence will not be passed until these pleas have been submitted by the defence. The first charge on which he was acquitted was that he authorised the killing and maltreatment of Polish citizens.

BUCHAREST, (PTI-Reuter)—Rumania has started large-scale production of new automatic tree seed-planting machines, each able to do the work of 150 men, according to the official Rumanians News Agency.

A FAST FOR PEACE

WARDHA, Dec 19, (UPI): Rev. Riri Naka Yama Secretary of the Gandhian Society of Japan and one of the delegates from Japan to the pacifist Conference has started his one week fast in Sevagram from today for achieving world peace. He is staying in the "kuthi" of Mahatma Gandhi

NATIONALISATION OF ELECTRICITY

Madras Bill Now Law

MADRAS, Dec. 19, (PTI): The Madras Assembly today passed into law the bill envisaging nationalisation of electrical undertakings in the Province on payment of compensation estimated in the aggregate at Rs. 75 crores.

There are about 80 undertakings yet to be acquired by Government.

Mr. Bhakthavatsalam Minister for Public Works in charge of electricity said Government would absorb into their service "the whole lot of employees" working in the private undertakings. He said the generating power would be doubled by 1952 when the five-year plan of electricity development, now under way, is expected to be completed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

FORMAL CEREMONIES ON JANUARY 26 AND 27

Nehru Announces Programme

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru announced in Parliament today in reply to a short notice question by Mr. H. V. Kamath, that January 27 and 27 would be observed as holidays. It was proposed to have certain formal ceremonies on those two days marking the inauguration of the Republic.

On the morning of January 26 at about 9-30 or 10 a.m. the President will take the oath of office in the Durbar Hall of the Government House. A salute of 31 guns will be fired and the presidential flag unfurled over the Government House. The President will then administer the oath to the Members of the Cabinet. Heads of missions of foreign countries resident in Delhi and members of the Constituent Assembly and other important members of the public will be invited to this ceremony.

In the afternoon the President will drive in state escorted by his bodyguard, from the Government House to the Irwin Stadium where he will hoist the national flag and take the salute at a march past of selected detachments of the armed forces representing all arms. Cabinet Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of organisations of labour, peasantry, harijans and others will be invited to take part in the functions.

At night the President will give a state banquet at the Government House.

RECEPTION TO GENERAL PUBLIC

On January 27, the President will give a reception to which as many members of the general public as possible will be invited.

January 26 and 27 will be declared public holidays.

A committee of representatives of Home, Defence and External Affairs Ministeries and of the Government House is being asked to work out further details of the ceremonies under the general direction of the Cabinet.

It is expected that the Governments of Provinces and States Unions will make similar arrangements. So far as the collaboration of the military authorities in the various places is concerned the Ministry of Defence will issue appropriate instructions.

Pandit Nehru added: "It is the Government's intention that the ceremony should be marked by dignity and solemnity but should be as simple as possible keeping in view the need for economy Mr. Nagappa: Have the Government received any representation from South India that the day fixed for inauguration of Indian Republic on January 26 is an inauspicious day.

Pandit Nehru: Government does not consult the stars in drawing up its programme.

MORE CARGO FOR INDIAN SHIPS

Mr. M.A. Master's Plea

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. M.A. Master a leading authority on Indian shipping called upon the Government of India today to place all the cargo under their control in the hands of the Indian shipping. Mr. Master who was addressing the members of the Progessive Group on "Indian shipping in independent India" pointed out that cargo worth crores of rupees and of various categories including food stuff, machinery and locomitives was imported from foreign countries. He therefore urged that Government should endeavour to make the maximum use of India's present tonnage for its coastal and overseas trade with the ultimate aim of handling all the cargo through ships owned. manned and controlled by the nationals of India.

Mr. Master sounded a note of warning against what he called "unbridled participation by foreign shipping interests in the development of Indian shipping industry." He disclosed that the British shipping interests had made a very tempting offer to the Government of India by suggesting the joint formation of a Shipping Corporation according to him, the British shipping interests had offered to subscribe 40 per cent of the toetal capital provided they were nominated managing agents of the Corporation. Such a proposal, if accepted would result in the ruin of the Indian national shipping he said.

MYSORE LL. D. FOR RAJAJI

Ruler's High Praise

MYSORE, Dec. 19, (PTI): Conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General, the Maharajah of Mysore, said, "On this occasion when the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred on His Excellency Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, we recall with pride and pleasure the fact of his being an old boy of the Central College.

"It is a year and a half since amidst universal acclamation "Rajaji", as he is affectionately styled by the people, acquired the unique, the unrepeatable distinction of being the first and only Indian to become Governor-General of India. In a position that demands intense patriotism, ripe statesmanship, integrity and the highest intellectual gifts, he has proved himself a model and example for generations to follow...."

C. R. In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Dec. 19 (PTI): Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived in Hyderabad at 5-35 this evening. He was received by the Nizam of Hyderabad and Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister.

The Governor-General was accompanied by his daughter, Srimathi Namagiri.

As Mr. Vellodi, introduced the Nizam to the Governor-General, the Nizam folded his hands, and the Governor-General followed suit. Mr. Rajagopalachari then offered his hands which the Nizam grasped.

After inspecting a guard of honour, the Governor-General and the Nizam drove from the aerodrome to the most magnificent palace in Hyderabad State, the Faluknuma Castle, ten miles away to the south of Hyderabad city.

ANTI-STALINIST PARTY IN GERMANY

BERLIN, December 18, (PTI-Reuter): Germans, said to include present and former Communists met in Berlin today to found an anti-Stalinist "independent labour party of Germany," it was reported here tonight.

New Indian Air Chief

IVELAW-CHAPMAN

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19: His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have placed at the disposal of the Government of India the services of Air Vice-Marshal Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman CB CBE. DFC. AFC, for appointment as Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief Royal Indian Air Force.

Air Vice-Marshall Ivelaw-Chapman will take up this appointment with the acting rank of Air Marshal in February 1950. He will succeed Air-Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, KBE, CB. AFC [who has held the appointment since August 15, 1947, and who will be returning to the United Kingdom at his own request, on completion of three years' service in India with a view to retirement.

Air Vice-Marshal Ivelaw-Chapman was born on January 17, 1899, educated at Cheltenham College, and commissioned in the Royal Flying Corps in 1917, transferring to the R.A.F. on its formation in the following year. He was awarded the D.F.C. in 1918 for valuable service in artillery co-operation in France.

Between the two wars Air Vice-Marshal Ivelaw-Chapman held a vareity of appointments, including four years as an experimental pilot at the aeroplane and armament experimental establishment. He also served in Iraq and India and won the Air Force Cross in the operations in Kabul in 1928-29, during which he assisted in the evacuation of a number of Europeans. Later he did two periods of duty in the Air Ministry Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, and was also an instructor at the RAF Staff College.

Air Vice-Marshal Ivelaw-Chapman was mentioned in despatches in 1941 and appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1943 and a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the King's Birthday Honours, 1949.

Madhya Bharat Arrest

INDORE, Dec. 19 (PTI): Mr. Bhagwanbhai, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Madhya Bharat Peace Conference now in session here and a former President of the Textile Workers Union was arrested here this afternoon by the local police under the Madhya Bharat Public Safety Act.

Mr. Bhagwanbhai was on his way to attend a meeting of the newly-formed Peace Committee of Madhya Bharat when he was arrested.

Reds To Vote In French Referendum

PONDICHERRY, Dec. 19, (PTI): The Communist Party in French India will "vote and appeal to the people to vote against the French imperialism and for merger with the Indian Union", in the forthcoming referendum, it was authoritatively learnt here today.

VISITOR FROM BURMA

UE. Maung, Burmese Foreign Minister arrived in New Delhi on December 17 for consultations with Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. He was greeted at the air port by the Burmese Ambassador in India and officials of the External Affairs Department. Picture shows (from right to left) Mr. J. K. Atal, Deputy Secretary, External Affairs Department, UE. Maung, Mr. S. Dutt, Additional Secretary, External Affairs Dept., and H.E. Sir Maung Gyee, the Burmese Ambassador.

SARDAR DISCUSSING SUGAR SITUATION

Parliament Debate On Last Day Of Session

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19 (PTI)—The sugar debate in the Indian Parliament is likely to take place on the last day of the current session. If Parliament is not able to finish otner important business by December 23, the date scheduled for the end of the current session, Parliament may sit on the following day for the sugar debate.

As promised by the Prime Minister on the floor of the house, Government have circulated a note to the members on the sugar situation. The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, is also meeting provincial and state ministers today and tomorrow to discuss with them the sugar situation and the measures to be taken.

The official reason for the scarcity is that there has been an increased demand for sugar in the country due to various reasons. Among the reasons listed by the government are the annual increase in population, increase in the standard of living involving greater use of sugar, price of sugar being cheaper than last year—Rs. 22-8 per maund compared to Rs. 35-7 last year—and also marginal consumers of gur preferring to go in for sugar in view of the increase in the price of gur.

With the carryover of 1.75 lakh tons of sugar from 1947-48 and the production of 10.2 lakh tons in 1948-49, 12 lakh tons were available for distribution. But the average demand in 1948-49 for the firse seven months from December to June, was 1,10,000 tons a month which worked out to an annual demand of 13 lakh tons. If normal stocks with the trade of one lakh tons were taken into account, the supply and demand position could be stated to be "tight."

BANK THROWN OUT OF ITS PREMISES

India's Protest To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI): An Indian bank in Lahore was thrown out of its premises when under orders of the Commissioner of Police, Lahore the office and residential premises of the National Bank of Lahore were requisitioned without any notice being given or alternative accommodation provided to the bank, according to official advice received in New Delhi.

The Government of India are reported to have protested to the Pakistan Government against the action, which the former contend, is done for the obvious purpose of making the employees of the Bank evacuees.

The protest note points out, it is stated, that Pakistan's action runs counter to the very spirit of the banking agreement of April 1949. The note adds that repeat-journey permits so necessary for Indian staff of banks in Lahore are not being issued by the Pakistan Government.

4-MAN BODY TO SELECT CABINET

Soekarno's First Act As President

BATAVIA, Dec. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Dr. Soekarno, sworn in yesterday as first President of thenewly created United States of Indonesia, announced here tonight that he had appointed a four man committee to select a Cabinet. The Committee is comprised of Republican Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Premier of East Indonesia Anak Agung, Defence Minister Sultan Hamengku Bujono of Jogjakarta, and the Sultan Hamid of Pontianak.

Dr. Soekarno said that he had appointed a committee of four, instead of three as stipulated in the constitution, because he wanted a flawless agreement. The Cabinet is expected to be selected tomorrow night.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18, (PTI): The United Government has approved the expansion of the jute development scheme so as to put 60,000 acres under Jute Cultivation during 1950 season, it is learnt.

NEED FOR PLANNING COMMISSION

Evidence Before Fiscal Body

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19. (PTI): The urgency for the establishment of a planning commission to lay down targets and priorities and to integrate developments in the different sectors of the country's economy was emphasised both by the representatives of the Engineering Association of India and the Bengal National Chamber in the course of their evidence before the Fiscal Commission which began its eight-day session in Calcutta this morning.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari Chairman of the Commission, presided.

Mr. B. N. Chaturvedi, President of the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, detailed the circumstances which had led to the recent decline in activity in the stock exchanges generally and in the Calcutta Stock Exchange in particular.

According to him, the most important circumstance hindering capital formation was the shift in the distribution of national income which had occurred as a result of various political and economic developments between 1946 and 1948.

The Bengal National Chamber stated that the functions of the Planning Commission should be to lay down all-India plans of development and to ensure that these plans are carried out. The existing ministries of the Government of India are unable to secure such co-ordination and even if a Ministry of Economic Affairs were set up, the necessity for such a Commission would remain.

The Chamber also advocated the creation of an Economic Service as early as possible.

Some further discussion about the duties and functions of the Tariff Board and its role in the promotion of industries also took place.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19, (PTI): Receipts to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund upto November 30 amounted to Rs. ten crores sixty lakhs fifty-eight thousand and five hundred and thirty-nine according to the Secretary of the Fund.

Of this amount Rs. 2,37,321 was collected during November.

HOUSES

(Continued from Page 1)

the purpose, and there would not be be much difficulty on the side of building materials.

"The formidable difficulty now arises on the score of finance. The Industrial Housing Scheme which the Government of India had tentatively put forward can no longer be operated on account of the financial difficulties of the Central Government. Large finances, which it was hoped to borrow from the Government of India, must now be raised in some other ways.

"With a view to providing the largest measure of housing the Govt. has adopted various type designs so as to suit the means of low-income groups. The Government has also adopted in an increasing measure in its construction work traditional materials like bricks lime and timber, in order to minimise the use of scarce material like steel. Experiments have also been made with new suggestions and ideas regarding building methods and buildings materials, and the Government has utilised all useful results.

The Government now seeks the advice and help from the newly constituted Housing Advisory Committee where all interests are assembled and where co-option of still others is permitted. The Government extends a hearty welcome to the Committee and trusts that they would advise on ways and means and all other problems of housing in order to meet the challenge that faces all.

FINANCE

"I shall place before you tentatively some lines along which the financial difficulties can be overcome. Housing may be divided into two categories economic and deficit or subsidised. Most of the industrial workers need subsidised housing and the margin of subsidy has to be arranged. Middle-class housing may be taken as economic provided co-operative societies and individuals can obtain funds and land on reasonably low terms. The well-to-do can afford economic housing but, perhaps, need help in obtaining land or building materials and in constructing. We may consider all these separately.

DEFICT HOUSING: This forms the greater part of the housing problem in industrial areas. It is the industry which attracts the worker to congested cities and keeps him in that environment; moreover, the industry rests on and expects efficiency on the part of the worker. The workers' housing should, therefore, at least in part be recognised as a liability on industry The proposal then is to erect houses for industrial labour with funds obtained from labour the employer, the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. In raising a capital fund in this way, subsidy may be worked out by providing that the employer's contribution is a donation outright, the Government's share an interest-free loan, and the worker's share a saving offered as loan at 3 per cent interest. Supposing the quantum for each sector were two rupees per worker per month, and assuming the factory workers in Bombay City were 3½ lakhs, the funds so raised would yield 331 lakhs per year and would go to finance 6,720 tenements of the two-room type costing for land and building together Rs. 5,000 per tenement. Rent for the worker, inclusive of Municipal taxes, would be about Rs. 27. Indeed, the local authorities could also be expected to share in the housing responsibility by exempting new housing from taxation in whole or in part or in a graded manner over a period of years.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:— Economic housing of the lowincome groups needs finance at a low rate of interest. Housing deserves a social view rather than a strictly business view and financiers, particularly insurance companies are expected and requested to land a helping hand in this direction. Workers' co-operative societies would of course need specially favourable terms.

MIDDLE-CLASS HOUSING:— The Housing Board and the building trade should undertake development of building sites or colonies and even construction of houses for sale of the sites and houses to intending purchasers who have funds but no other facilities. This is the field of clear economic housing and eminently suited to be covered largely by the building trade and building socieales. The quicker the turn-over by sales the funds available can go a longer way to finance this type of housing.

"The importance of the problem need not be stressed. It is an integral part of the Industrial Truce Resolution that the Government the employers and labour all contribute to accelerate the provision of housing. The well-being of the community is also bound up with adequate housing for all. Without the co-operation of all agencies and from all sectors the housing problem in relation to the need would lie unsolved. The Bombay Government has done and would like to continue to do its very best to solve the problem, and all the interests concerned would, I hope, contribute their very best towards the same objective. In the face of dangers that lurk behind any failure to solve this improtant problem satisfactorily, you would all agree with me that the effort must be all-sided with the spirit of 'all for one and one for all.'

The Committee considered the progress report of the current housing programme and discussed the policy of controls on buildings and building-materials. It specially deliberated on the financial arrangements for future housing, including the housing programme for the next year prepared by the Bombay Housing Board. After a general discussion, the Committee decided to set up two Sub-Committees

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE cold-suffering public have reason to be grateful to Governor Maharaj Singh for his fervent appeal to Ear-Nose-and-Throat Specialists to find a cure for the common cold. But he was rather optimistic in wanting a preventive. A cold, after all, is a thing which creeps up one unawares. One can learn—if one has the patience—a thousand and one ways of curing a cold, and the ten thousand ways of not aggravating it, and not be any wiser or better for the knowledge. But how can you learn to prevent the insidious? The very expression, "caught a cold", is significant. As a matter of fact, people have become so desperate about colds that the general attitude is that it must be allowed to run its course. The ENT experts, it is said, were amazed at the Governor's familiarity with medical terms. It would have been more to the point if they had been surprised at his knowledge of the common man's attitude towards medical pomposities.

The old days are gone. If you had a earache, granny put a few drops of glycerine in and pulled your ear this way and that. And to be not all right was disrespect to your elders, so you got all right. Now you take Vitamin A and abuse the whole system of education and family upbringing and ask every one to take Vitamin A until the shops run out and earaches are cured again by glycerine. Naturally we are getting a bit fed up.

The Governor has hit the right nail on the right head. It is no use piling specialist on specialist without tackling the foundations of disease. And it was in no spirit of banter that he advised the ENT experts to call themselves "otorhinolaryngologists" instead of "otolaryngologists." The reason why the ENT men had dropped the "nose" was because it was uncontrollable And I am not talking of the cold alone. Some years ago, I took my cousin to the ENT expert—he shall be nameless. She was rather reluctant to go and she said that she had a deviated septum or whatever it is that makes one's nose bulge out in the wrong way and twist to one side. I was not daunted. Why should I be? It was her nose, after all. She said that an operation would be necessary. I told her not to be silly. She was not persuaded that doctor knew best and she cited the instance of Mrs. St—— N—— who had had the operation, and "look at her nose." Though not available for ready reference, I had it in my mind's eye and it was pretty ghastly. My Cousin left nothing to my imagination, "Why the bridge had collapsed, damn it." Anyway I dragged her along. We went into the august presence after an hour's wait. The ENT expert did the check-up and—it was a deviated septum. My cousin glared at me. Below the table, a painful kick was landed on my shin. I felt I had to say something. Plucking up courage, I said, "Doctor, she is afraid that she will lose her looks." "Nonsense", said Mr. ENT, "not when I do the operation." And he smiled.

By now my cousin had rallied. "But, Doctor", she said, "I don't know who did the operation for her, but——" ——"Mrs. St—— N——", I chipped in, "really she is a monument to Deviated Septum."

I was receiving more violent kicks on my shin. I looked up. The August Person was lurid. He coughed and spluttered. At last he spoke

"I did that", he said, "and what is more, she is a damn sight better looking than she was before—especially her nose."

We marched out. My cousin was convulsed with laughter. Needless, along with much else, her septum continues deviated. She did not want Mr. ENT to improve her looks, she said, specially her nose.

And when she hears that they have omitted the nose, she will sure let off a whoop of joy.

SUGAR

(Continued from Page 1)

capital of rupees five crores and ninety-three lakhs made a profit of seventeen crores and nine lakhs in ten years, from 1938 to 1948. Factories on the average made a profit of nearly 29 per cent on their paid up capital.

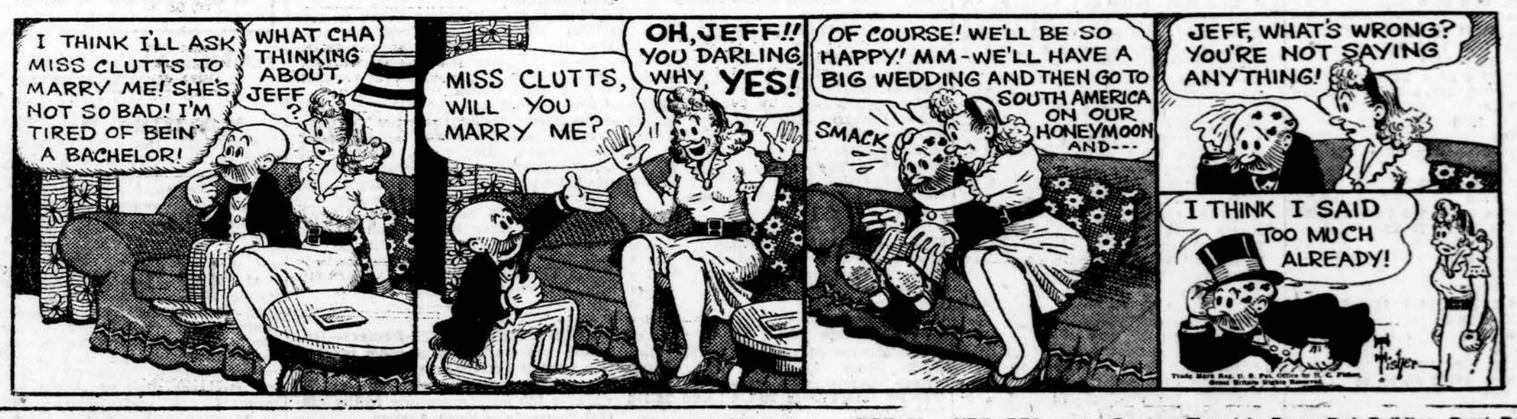
Prof. Saksena's conclusions are: first, the sugar industry cannot be strong until the Sugar Syndicate is abolished. Secondly, protection should be withdrawn. "This is the best time to remove protection, firstly because the cane-grower is in a strong bargaining position and secondly, in view of India's shortage of foreign exchange, even if protection were removed, imports of sugar were bound to be very limited." If protection were removed, he is confident that in two or three years, the industry will adjust itself to the new circumstances and be able to compete with foreign sugar. The control also should be removed.

Prof. Saksena ends his booklet with a plea for nationalisation of the industry.

DEBATE

Speaker Mr. G. V. Mavlankar announce in Parliament today that the sugar debate would be held either on Friday (December 23) or Saturday (December 24). So far as possible, he said, it should be made possible by the co-operation of members to conclude the present session by December 24 at the latest.

MUTT AND JEFF—After All Jeff Is Not The Only One To Talk Out Of Turn — **By BUD FISHER**


I THINK I'LL ASK MISS CLUTTS TO MARRY ME! SHE'S NOT SO BAD! I'M TIRED OF BEIN' A BACHELOR!
WHAT CHA THINKING ABOUT, JEFF?
MISS CLUTTS, WILL YOU MARRY ME?
OH, JEFF!! YOU DARLING, WHY, YES!
OF COURSE! WE'LL BE SO HAPPY! MM-WE'LL HAVE A BIG WEDDING AND THEN GO TO SOUTH AMERICA ON OUR HONEYMOON AND---
SMACK
JEFF, WHAT'S WRONG? YOU'RE NOT SAYING ANYTHING!
I THINK I SAID TOO MUCH ALREADY!

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